PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,728—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 3 P.M. 1906				
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st "	PERSIA	7951		
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5281	MOOLTAN	10003
14th "	EGYPT	7918		
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
5th May	ORIENTAL	5281	VICTORIA	6523
12th "	ARABIA	7903		
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6893
26th "	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured,
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar 1906
VILLE de la CIOTAT	3,630	Etienne	19th Apr. "
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May "
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,218	Sellier	3rd March 1906.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	31st March 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 725, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5194	27th Feb.
SCINDIA	Shafto Airey	5106	13th March
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	24th "
* NUBIA	Hy. Tait	3551	11th April "
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	5716	8th May
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3589	23rd "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5194	8th June

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 250
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 350
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 730
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 350 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over stain their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong in all parts. J. H. Gardener. 15, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date Time.	Route.—via.
LINGA	2179	Mon.	5 Mar. 11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	27 Feb. 5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DWARKA	1700	Thur.	1 Mar. 10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	2 Mar. 8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,013 tons, on MONDAY, 5th March calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "ORLANA," 5,251 tons, on or about 1st March calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 2nd March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
23th February, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet the Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. "
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May, "
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† CHINA	A. Leva	6,030	1st March 1906
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Matcovich	6048	20th March "
*† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7600	9th April "
MARQ. ACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4756	20th " "
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	7th May "

*Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
FILIPPO-ARTELLI	A. Radoicic	5,351	6th March 1906

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI	2955	Winkler	9th March
* KAISER	2724	Mohr	23rd "
SULTAN	2884	Burmeister	30th "
* GENERAL	2361	Pens	6th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 24th February, 1906.

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THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade.
It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.
For Cases with Brushes Complete, Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street; Near Zocma Musji Bombay

RIDING & SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	... ...	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	... ...	" "	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	... ...	" "	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	... ...	" "	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	...	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	... ...	" "	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

Why drink COFFEE ? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.
Why NILGIRI Coffee ? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.

Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee ? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.

RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6

FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,
COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents : BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

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CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiatic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR H. L. BATLIWALLA Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

AS SUPPLIED TO THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

The only Efficient Extinguisher, and the reasons :

NO TAPS TO CORRODE.
NO HOSE OR RUBBER PIPING TO ROT.
NO REVERSING AT THE CRITICAL MOMENT.
ONE SIMPLE ACTION. INSTANTANEOUS RESULTS.
UNAFFECTED BY CLIMATE OR WEATHER.

AS RELIABLE 20 YEARS HENCE AS THE DAY CHARGED.

More than 75,000 sold in 2 years. Over 1,000 actual fires extinguished

INSTALLATIONS OF THE MINIMAX IN INDIA.

Government Currency Offices, Bombay and Calcutta.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
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Indore "
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Jaswant College, Jodhpore.
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Offices : "Bombay Gazette."
" "Advocate of India."
" "English Mail."
Manockji Petit Mills.
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" Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co
" Dunnett & Co.
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" Alex. MacKenzie & Co.
" Beynon & Co.
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" Shaw, Wallace & Co.
Administrator, Chota Udaipur.
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Rs. 37-8-0, COMPLETE WITH CHEMICAL CHARGE.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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FOR CHOCOLATES.

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
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PETER'S CHOCOLATE
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CHOCOLATE PRALINES
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE ASSORTED CREAMS
CHOCOLATE TOFFEE
CHOCOLATE ALMOND PASTE, etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.
Telephone 325. Telegrams :—"Imogen" Bombay.

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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, AND CHEDDAR CHEESE.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES.

PURE WINE VINEGAR AND PURE OLIVE OIL.

ALL KINDS of FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited.

ELISIR CHINA (Calisaia Liqueur), A tonic restorative for general debility.

WALNUTS ALMONDS AND HAZELNUTS,

GRIGNOLINO CLARET (WINE) a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. Bottles.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.

English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

FRIDAY, 2nd MARCH, 1906, at 9-30 P. M. (S.T.)

Under the Distinguished Patronage and presence of

The Hon'ble Sir LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E.

In Aid of

The PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL FUND.

BY SPECIAL AND GENERAL REQUEST

will be repeated

The MUSICAL RECITAL of

"RUSTAM AND SOHRAB"

by the KABRAJI FAMILY assisted by several talented Ladies and Gentlemen.

Tickets: Rs. 3 and 2. Admission Re. 1.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ltd.

SANGIT RUSTOM-SOHRAB,

Containing the prose narrative with all the Songs and their notation, Reduced Price annas 12. To be had from Booksellers. Those attending the Concert are advised to procure the book beforehand to be able to follow the story.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's, S. S. "CHINA" from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

VICTORIA GARDENS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THIS MUSEUM will in future be OPEN DAILY (except Wednesday) to the Public at the following hours, (Standard Time).

From NOVEMBER 1st to the end of FEBRUARY.

MORNING,
8 A. M. to 11 A. M.
AFTERNOON
2 P. M. to 5-30 P. M.

From MARCH 1st to the end of OCTOBER
MORNING
7-30 A. M. to 11 P. M.
AFTERNOON
2-30 P. M. to 6-30 P. M.

The Museum is entirely CLOSED on WEDNESDAY.

W. D. SHEPPARD.
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 26th February, 1906.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1906.

DOWN MAIL TRAIN.—First and Second Class PASSENGERS Travelling from POONA to WATHAR during the Mahableshwar Season will be conveyed in Extra Carriages by the Mail Train leaving Poona at 19 hours 35 minutes, and arriving Wathar at 23 hours 50 minutes, where the Carriages are detached and the occupants can remain in them until the next morning if they wish to do so. This Train runs in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Mail Train, leaving Bombay at 15 hours daily.

A DINING CARRIAGE is attached to the Mail train from Poona daily.

2. DOWN PASSENGER TRAINS.—Carriages for First and Second Class Passengers will also be attached when required to the Down Passenger Trains leaving Poona for Wathar, to the Timings shown below:—

Poona dep. 7 hrs. 35 mts. Wathar arr, 11 hrs. 51 mts.
" " 12 " 59 " " " 19 " 2 "
" " 22 " 30 " " " 6 "

3. FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail or Passenger Trains from Poona are requested to secure accommodation by Booking their berths beforehand which can be done when available, if the Station Master at Poona is advised of the class and number of berths required and the names of intending occupants.

4. UP PASSENGER TRAINS.—Extra First and Second class carriages will be attached daily to the Train leaving Wathar at 11 hours, and arriving Poona at 17 hours. First and Second class Passengers can also be booked by the Passenger Train timed to leave Wathar at 1 hour 35 minutes and 17 hours 14 minutes daily and arriving at Poona at 9 hours 50 minutes and 21 hours 30 minutes respectively, or by the Mail Train leaving Wathar at 2 hours 34 minutes and arriving Poona at 6 hours 20 minutes, but reserved accommodation cannot be guaranteed for passengers joining the Mail Train at Wathar for Poona nor can extra carriages be attached at Wathar when that Train is running with its full complement of through vehicles between Bangalore and Poona.

5. Passengers before leaving Mahableshwar are requested to give the Station Master, Wathar, at least 24 hours notice of the Train by which they propose travelling on their Return Journey.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 15th February, 1906.

NOTICE.

HIRE OF LIGHTERS, &c.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate for the provision of LIGHTERS, etc., to the Naval Ordnance Depôt, Bombay, for 12 months ending 31st March, 1907, will be received in my Office up to NOON, on TUESDAY, the 6th March. Forms may be obtained on application.

NORMAN ROY,
Assistant Paymaster-in-charge.

R. N. Depôt, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the Buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW

WILL BE OPENED BY
H. E. LORD LAMINGTON, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E.
AT THE RESERVOIR,
MALABAR HILL
ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH INSTANT,
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	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 18	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 13	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 1	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 2	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

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NEW POLICIES IN 1904
ISSUED FOR..... £2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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Established 1874.

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Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

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ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
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Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
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Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
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CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
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RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
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ITS effects will surprise you; there is
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EVEN in confirmed cases.
Rs. 1-4 per bottle.
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BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, February 27.

DRILLS.

No 1 Co—" B L Gun Drill at Colaba North Fort to-day and Thursday, at 8-45 p m Gharrys leave B V A Club at 8-0 p m.

No 2 Coy—Squad drill at Nesbit Road, Head-Quarters on Thursday the 1st proximo at 8-30 p m.

BATTERY DRILL.

Battery Drill at Cross Island on Saturday. Parade at Prince's Dock entrance at 5-30 p m.

E E COY.

The E E Coy will parade at 7 p m Tuesday the 27th instant and proceed to Middle Ground to Man Defence Light Stations.

(Sd) A STIFFE, Capt R A,
Adjut B V A

A conversazione and Dance will take place at No 2 Head-Quarters, Nesbit Road to-day Tuesday, the 27th instant at 9 p m Mess Dress or uniform.

Tickets may be obtained from the Secretary, R Keating, St Mary's ex-students, union, Nesbit Road, Mazagon.

Members and one Lady	Re. 1 0 0
Non-members and one Lady	Re. 1 8 0
Extra Ladies	Re. 0 8 0

(Sd) R. KEATING,
Secretary.

B. V. A. RIFLE MEETING.

The following is the result of Matches I and 2 competed for on the 2 th instant:—

MATCH I.

	200	500	Total
Sgt T L Clarke	31	32	63
Br May	32	31	63
S I F Emmett	31	30	61
Corpl Breach	31	28	59
Gr Mason	33	26	59
C Q M S Dawson	29	27	56
Gr R Walters	32	24	56
Gr Cox	26	29	55
S I Solley	22	32	54
Corpl Liniott	31	22	53
Br Geldart	30	21	50
Gr Nuttall	30	19	49

MATCH II.

	300	500	Total.
Gr Rose	28	31	59
Br May	26	32	58
Sgt T L Clark	27	31	58
Gr R Walters	28	30	58
Gr J Mason	26	31	57
Q M S Dawson	25	31	56
Gr Cox	28	28	56
Sgt Tooth	26	29	55
Gr Cly o	28	27	55
Sgt Murray	28	27	55
Gr Russell	28	27	55
Corpl Breach	29	24	53

Matches III, IV and V will be shot off on the 4th proximo.

(Sd) G W MURRAY Sergt,
Hon Secretary.

The "Review of Reviews" is a magazine which appeals most strongly to anyone who wishes to be kept well informed of what is going on all over the world. Well illustrated. Edited by W. T. Stead. The annual subscription (12 copies), 8s 6d, (Rs. 6 Can.) should be sent to the "Review of Reviews," Dept., N. 14, Norfolk Street, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Feb. 24.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	90 1-2	= —1-16
3 do. Rentes	99 1-4	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	106 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	86 5-16	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	30 11-16	= do
2 months hence	30 1-8	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	66 1-2	= unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 15	= —1-2
Berlin	20 50 1-4	= unchanged
New York Demand	4 86 1-4	= —1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	per cent	= unchanged
4 months sight Bank Bills	3 7-8	do	= do
6 " "	3 3-4	do	= do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8	do	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4	do	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 7-8	do	= + 1-8
7 day market loans	4	do	= unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 150,000.

WHEAT—Quiet but steady

RAPESEED—

Yellow Guzerat 45 1-2 — 3-4 A-M sellers dull
Yellow Cawnpore 43 3-4 — 1 A-M sellers dull

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 44 1-2 + 1 2 A-M sellers steady

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 8 1-4

ARRIVALS—

Steamers—Imperator and Balmoral

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian Quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 8,000. Spot 5·72 plus 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 7-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 4,000. Futures closed steady.

Feb.-Mar. 5·61 +1	Mar.-Apl. 5·61 +1	Apl.-May 5·61 +1
May-June 5·67 +1	June-July 5·70 +1	July-Aug. 5·72 +2
Aug.-Sep. 5·63 +2	Sep.-Oct. 5·55 +1	Oct.-Nov. 5·52 +1

Receipts at U S Ports	13,000
Do last year	24,000
Exports to Great Britain	21,000
Do do Continent	20,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10.80	
Futures, month of March	10·23—9	a
Do do. July	10 04—8	a

a Advance early owing to expectation of a decrease in the movement and declined later through bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 9-16
Futures, month of March	10·37—3
Do. do. May	10·55—10
Tone at close	steady

COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	1,176,000
Stock in London	9,000
Total visible supply	4,290,000
	—70,000
Total visible supply East Indian	237,000
Quantity in sight	8,550,000
	+210,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 24th Feb. 1906:—

Cotton	15,312 bales.
Wheat	1,203 cwts.
Linseed	10,376 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	440 do
Gingellyseed	5,711 do
Poppyseed	80 do
Groundnut	554 do
Castorseed	3,040 do
Nice	2,488 do
Myrabolams	12,131 do
Cottonseed	10,697 do
Mowrasee	57 do
Gram	252 do
Joowar	637 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Coin, Rs. 1,79,490
Ex s s Oriental from Aden and London.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, FEB. 26.

EXCHANGE.—Tone easier.

Bank T. T.	1s 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand	1s 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s 4 5-16d.
Do. 6 do. do.	1s 4 7-16d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	170 3-4
Marcks 3 do. do.	139 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	149
Shanghai 30 do	209 1-2
Japan 30 do.	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash		98·12
1st Settlement,	28th February	98·12
2nd do	30th March	99 1

Money Market steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	28th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	1st Feb.	9	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	1st "	9	do.
Bank of Madras do.	15th Jan.	8	do.

LINSEED—Tone quiet.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	13	0
Forward	8	4	0

RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	6	15	0
Do. Forward	7	0	0
Yellow Cawnpore			
Do. Forward	7	7	0
Yellow Guzerat			
Do. Forward	7	10	0

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	8	6	0
Forward	8	6	0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	35	0	0
Forward	34	1	2

GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.

Howree Khandeish	46	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed	46	8	0

WHEAT—Tone dull,

New Delhi White	5	1	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	10,000 Bales
Imports	2,000 "

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
5·55	5·56	5·59
—5	—5	—5
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·62	5·66	5·67
—5	—5	—5
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·64	5·52	5·49
—3	—3	—3

COTTON—The market is dull and declining. Buyers are holding off and quotations are more or less nominal.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Ddy.
Bengal H. G. (Ry. terms)		189 181	...	Ready.
Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms		196 186	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	...	196 186	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions)	M.-G.	215 209	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	209 203	...	do.
Jalgaum (M.-G.)	...	207	...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	209	...	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G.)		215 209	...	do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.)	...	232 226	...	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)		221 215	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	229 223	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	...	205 203	201	do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	...	225 219	...	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	...	210 204	...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	255	...	25. May
Westerns	...	233	...	do.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 17th February as compared with the statement of the 24th February:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 17. Rs.	Feb. 24. Rs.
Capital	1,0,00,000	1,0,00,000
Reserve Fund	89,00,000	89,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	41,29,083	45,71,080
Public Deposits at Branches	53,60,230	53,03,492
Other Deposits	7,34,97,389	6,93,27,198
Post Bills	9,153	9,153
Sundries	15,99,113	16,44,004
	10 31 94,888	10,23,15,017

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,10 24,150	1,09,61,181
Other authorised Securities	36,14,452	36,01,492
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,37,33,515	1,35,25,206
Loans do. do. do.	1,60,71,613	1,60,97,789
Bills discounted and purchased	3,27,80,981	3,32,43,731
Dead Stock	2,70,818	2,71,203
Stamps and Stationery	4,793	4,741
Balances with other Banks	8,19,116	7,59,641
Sundries	99,014	89,575
Cash	2,50 85,347	2,42,60,493
	10,31,94,888	10 23,15,017

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 19th February 1906.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06	£17,333,333
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 17th Feb. 1906 by Council Bills	£2,6894,713
	By Gold	Nil
3	Amount remitted in excess over Budget Estimate	£9,064,380

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Haimark, Lady Wake, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c"

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAREY—February 15, at Bareilly, the wife of G Sausmarez Carey, of a daughter.

SHEEHAN—February 14, at Bangalore, the wife of M J Sheehan, Survey of India, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SMITH—TAPP—February 21, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Right Reverend G A Lefroy, D D, Bishop of Lahore assisted by the Reverend W B Handford, Herbert Richard Smith to Alice Maud Mary only daughter of the late Frank Tapp.

TAYLOR—SULLIVAN—February 19, at the Convent Chapel, Mussoorie, by the Rev Fr John O C, John Norman Taylor Punjab Irrigation, to Ethel Felicie, daughter of C O Sullivan, Cliff Cottage, Mussoorie.

DEATHS.

WARING—February 23, at Vellore, N Arcot, S India, Henry Allen Waring, Madras Police, aged 31 years, of enteric fever.

WILLMOTT—February 23, at Saint Thomas' Mount, Madras, Annette Maud, widow of the late William Henry Willmott, Inspector of Police, Bezwada, aged 31 years.

"Unless we have proteid we die.—Gamgee."

KEMP'S

Protumen

REGD. PURE MILK PROTEID.

PROCESS PATENTED.

Is certified by the "Lancet" to contain 93 per cent. Proteid. From the Purest fresh English Milk. It is the most nourishing substance known, is free from starch or sugar, and is easily digested producing great sustaining power. It contains more Nitrogen than any other food stuff known.

THE LONDON "LANCET" says "Protumen must possess extremely high food value. It readily peptonises and is therefore easily digestible. It is the flesh forming constituent of a natural food, a very powerful and concentrated form of nourishment."

	Rs. a.
PROTUMEN ¼ lb. packet	0 12 each.
PROTUMEN ½ " "	1 4 "
PROTUMEN 1 " "	2 6 "
PROTUMEN Corn floor	0 12 "
PROTUMEN Arrowroot	0 14 "
PROTUMEN do.	1 8 "
PROTUMEN Chocolate Cakes	0 8 "

Kemp & Co Ltd

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 21m. Sun sets 5h. 5m. High water, 1 37m., 2·22a Low water 7·40m., 7·38a.

Bombay Flower Show opening by H E. the Governor at the Reservoir, Malabar Hill, 5 p.m.

Hongkong Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Hummum Street, 5 p. m. (S. T.)

Entertainment Convent Hall, Clare Road, Byculla, 6 p. m. (S. T.)

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, second day.

Sassoon Mechanic's Institute, special general meeting 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Cricket: Ceylon Team vs. Hindu Gymkhana.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo at 5-30 p. m. to-day.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.—A monthly meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay will be held to-day at 6 p.m., Standard time, at the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road.

ARRIVAL OF A MAHARAJA.—Maharaja Sir Kersengji, G.C.I.E., K.C.I.E., of Sirhol, arrived with twenty followers in Bombay and has put up in a bungalow on Dongersay Road.

A DEAD BODY FROM A REFUSE CART.—A body of a newly born male child was found in a Municipal refuse cart yesterday while removing it from the 1st Coombharwada to Tardeo. The Police Surgeon ordered the disposal of the dead body.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE SPORTS.—The Elphinstone College Jubilee Sports will be held on the College ground to-day and the two following days, commencing each day at 4 P. M. All Elphinstonians past and present are cordially invited to attend.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Aden, Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Imperatrix" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 10-30 A. M. on Thursday, the 1st March. Mails for Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar per extra s. s. Uriana" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 P. M. on Thursday, the 1st March. Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Mirzapore" via Calcutta will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 P.M. on the 1st March.

AN OLD EURASIAN WOMAN IN COURT.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Morris charged a Eurasian woman named Mrs. Julian, aged 45, with stealing a handbag containing Rs. 25 owned by Mrs. Conrad living on the Frere Road. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant's story was that the accused who lived next door to the complainant committed the theft of the bag while returning after seeing her. She subsequently saw the bag with the accused and informed her husband of it, who reported the matter to the police. She did not want to press the charge. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. As it was her first offence and as she was old, his Worship in disposing of the case ordered that she might be released on her entering into a bond of Rs. 100 with one surety for a like amount. The accused was further ordered to appear and receive sentence when called upon to do so, and in the meanwhile to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for a year.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

AT a meeting held at Kitte Bhandari Hall on the 25th instant of the sub-committee appointed by the representatives elected at several meetings held under the auspices of the Maratha Aikyechu Sabha of Bombay of different Hindu communities, consisting of Marathas, Bhandaries, Agris, Kolis, Wanis, Barbers, Mahars and other backward classes residing in Bombay to make a petition to the Bombay Government requesting them to make primary education free amongst the Hindu backward classes of the Bombay Presidency, the following resolution was unanimously adopted. Mr. R. S. Avte, of Baroda Wakil, presided.

The committee, while thanking Government most heartily for the keen interest evinced and desire manifested by them to further extend primary education among the mass of the people in Bombay as seen from their correspondence published in the local papers, beg most respectfully to suggest that looking to the great importance of the subject which is intimately connected with the moral and material well being of the Hindu backward classes that Government will be graciously pleased to add the names of the following gentlemen to those already proposed by them forming the Joint Committee to investigate the matter:—

Dr. D. Mackichan, D.D., the late Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University; the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula; the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, chairman of the B. I. Trust; Mr. S. M. Moses; Mr. K. R. Korgawkar, B.A., LLB. the Vice-President, M. A. Sabha; and Rao Bahadur V.K. Vandekar J. P.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual business meeting of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Rooms of the Association at Apollo Bunder, Mr. H. E. E. Procter, the President of the Association, presiding.

After prayers, Mr. J. McWhirter, General-Secretary, read the last year's report of the General Committee. It appeared from this report that the Association was about to enter upon the career of greater usefulness in a new building. The public rooms were expected to be ready early in March and the residency quarters a few weeks later. The original estimate for the new building was Rs. 1,73,000 and including the cost of furniture and other things it could not come to anything less than Rs. 1,90,000. Of this sum Rs. 61,000 had been subscribed for, and the sale of the present building would fetch them a further sum of about Rs 5000. The remainder of the sum would have to be provided for. A floating loan had been arranged with a bank at six per cent. interest to meet those expenditures. The number of the members on the role at the Central Branch was 373. During the year under report 137 joined the Association, while 57 members had resigned. Since the beginning of November last seven educational classes had been opened and nine lectures were delivered. In the report many details in connection with the Association's works in different lines were embodied.

The following is the Finance Report of the Association for the year 1905:—

1. General Funds.—The receipts and disbursements for the year 1905 amounted, respectively, to Rs. 13,242-5 11 and Rs. 13 291-8-4 of which Rs. 232 8-0 and Rs. 639-9-9 represented the receipts and disbursements of the Byculla Branch, and Rs. 1,286-14-0 and Rs. 1,151-8-6 those of the Athletic Department. Details of these amounts will be found in the Statement appended to this Report.

2. There was a substantial increase in the members' subscriptions during the period under review, due partly to a larger membership and partly to the fact that the rate of subscription to the Central Branch was raised in May from annas 8 to Re. 1, and that of the Byculla Branch from annas two to annas four per mensem. There was, however, a decrease under "Sustaining Members and the Public," owing to the names of a few of the former having been transferred to the list of Ordinary Members, and the subscriptions of two of the latter not having been received until after the close of the accounts. The profits of the Restaurant amounted only to Rs. 193-3-11 as compared with Rs. 299-13-11 in 1904; there was however, an increase under head of Concert and Lantern Lectures, the receipts being Rs. 667-5-3 and the expenses Rs. 397-5-9. The donations to, and advertisements in the Young Men's Monthly amounted to Rs. 321 0-3, as compared with Rs. 275 14-0 in 1904. To the former amount must, however, be added the sum of Rs. 121 which has yet to be collected from certain of the firms who advertised in the paper. The payments for printing and issuing the Magazine amounted during the year to Rs. 1 039-3-3 as compared with Rs. 700-15-6, but the former amount included a sum of Rs. 333-14-0 due to Messrs. Claridge & Co. for 1904, which was paid off in 1905.

3. The statement of assets and liabilities shows a balance on the right side of Rs. 25 12-10 as compared with a deficit of Rs. 642-11-9 at the close of 1904.

4. The New Building Fund.—The receipts during the year were Rs. 10,920-6-11, this added to the opening balance amounted to Rs. 53,303-11-2, or Rs. 9,629-14-7 short of the payments made, which necessitated our overdrawing our account at the Bank, as explained in the statement of receipts and disbursements attached hereto.

The President moved the adoption of the report. He touched on some of the items in the report and said that there was one thing omitted from the report and that was the work done by Mr. McWhirter, the General Secretary, himself. The General Committee appreciated his work most heartily. He always threw himself heart and soul into his work. They should all congratulate him on the good report before them. (Cheers.) The Chairman said they were also thankful to Mr. Hawes and Mr. Stevens for their efforts in connection with the new building of the Association (Cheers.)

On the motion of Mr. F. Anderson, the following paragraph was embodied in the report:—The Committee desires to record their special thanks to Mr. McWhirter, the General Secretary, to whose indefatigable labour much of the progress of the Association is due; with untiring energy and self-sacrifice he has personally watched every department and has won the affection and esteem of all the members and others with whom he has come in contact."

Mr. James MacDonald stated that much of the Association's success was due to their Chairman, who had devoted himself heart and soul to the work of the Association. Mr. Procter deserved the best wishes of all the members and he (the speaker) hoped that many of them would follow in his footsteps and imitate his valuable example. (Applause).

The report was unanimously adopted and Mr. Procter was re-elected President for the current year amidst general applause.

Other office-bearers were appointed, and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE DESTITUTE IN N.S. DA SALVACAO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you take interest in the good of the public irrespective of caste or creed and sympathise with distress and poverty, I trust you will be so good as to allow me to emphasize the desirability there is of establishing at an early date, in the parish of N. S. da Salvacao, Didar, a home for poor and destitute widows of the parish and a fund to provide free education for the helpless children of the parish. That there are many widows for whom an asylum is badly needed goes without saying; that there are also many poor but intelligent children who cannot prosecute studies for want of means is also indeed too true to be denied. That the above Church is really wealthy seems to be equally true; and the fact has been recorded at page 76 of "The Rise of Bombay a Retrospect, 1902, by S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S." who states that the Church of N. S. da Salvacao is now the richest of all the Churches, possesses landed property and several cocoanut groves. The riches and the property are the bequests, &c., of the parishioners dead and gone. The surplus proceeds, I understand can be canonically utilized for the benefit of the living parishioners. This being the case, the above suggestions, I submit, are within the range of practicability. I hope therefore, they will receive the attention they deserve; they are indeed great desiderata and should have been attended to long since.—Yours, &c.,

A PARISHIONER.

AN OLD SAILOR'S LIFE SAVED.

A retired sailor of the British Navy, Mr. Charles Harrison, now employed on the London, Chatham and Dover Railway as a signal fitter, lives at 19, Stewarts Lane West, Battersea, London, S. W. Up to January, 1905, Mr. Harrison always enjoyed good health, but then he suddenly began to "feel wrong." It was the beginning of a severe attack of indigestion, which lasted for months, and nearly cost him his life. How he was cured by using Mother Seigel's Syrup he tells you in this sworn statement, which is supported by the testimony of some of his friends and neighbours.

"I, Charles Harrison, of 19, Stewarts Lane West, Battersea, in the County of London, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

"That I feel in duty bound to register my testimony to the value of Mother Seigel's Syrup, for I know that is saved my life. About the middle of January last, I began to lose appetite, and all the snap seemed going out of me. I grew quite weak and thin, and suffered with head pains and dizziness. On the 7th of February I had to give up my work and declare on the club. I was in the doctor's hands for about a month, when I returned to work, and struggled on for a week or so: but I had to give in once more, and go back home worse than ever. I was now in a terrible state.

"After eating I had terrible pains, and would sit with my knees drawn up to my chin, pressing my stomach or well across chairs, to relieve the agony. The only relief was when I managed to throw up all I had eaten. That was little indeed, I was living not on food but on my own body, and from over thirteen stone weight, I was reduced to about seven. I could hardly stand, I was dizzy, weak and often on the point of fainting. Next I went into hospital. Here they wanted to operate on me, but I would not consent, and came out as feeble as ever.

"Then I went to St. Margaret's Bay for the sea air, but I even lost more weight there. On returning to London I went to another hospital for five weeks, but derived no benefit whatever.

"About the middle of August I decided to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial and got a bottle. It seems almost miraculous, but in a week or so I felt easier, and from that time steadily improved. All pain left me and I could eat again. On September 25 I went back to work, and though still weak I am quite cured of the disease. I eat heartily, and am rapidly getting up my strength again.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act of 1835 (Wm. IV. C. 62) (Signed) Charles Harrison. "Declared at 81, Rochester Row, in the County of London, this 23th day of September 1905, before me, Philip C. Conway, a Commissioner for Oaths.

A CASE UNDER THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT.

A EUROPEAN'S CHILDREN BY A NATIVE WOMAN.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, presiding at the High Court yesterday, gave judgment in a suit brought by Emma Agnes Smith against Thomas Massey and others upon an originating summons which was taken out for the determination of certain questions arising upon the will of one Mary Anne Houghland, a Eurasian.

His Lordship in his judgment remarked that the questions argued all turned upon the question whether Thomas Massey was the nephew of the testatrix, Mary Anne, within the meaning of the Indian Succession Act, which admittedly was the law applicable to the parties. The will was made only a day before the testatrix's death, so that under section 105 of the Act Thomas Massey, if he were the nephew of Mary Anne, would bar bequests to religious and charitable uses. That was the claim which Thomas now preferred, but the difficulty in his way was that his mother Georgiana and Mary Anne were illegitimate daughters of Captain Dallas by a native woman, of whom nothing further was known beyond that she was a Mahomedan or else a Kamati. At first sight, his Lordship said, it would appear that Georgiana and Mary Anne being, in the eye of the law, "filiæ nullius," they were not sisters, and Thomas's claim to be regarded as Mary Anne's nephew must consequently be rejected. That was the view which seemed to his Lordship quite clear during the argument, but since apparently simple cases frequently conceal real difficulties his Lordship adjourned the judgment in order to see whether Mr. Bahadurjee's argument for Thomas might not prove to be more substantial than it seemed, but in the result his Lordship remained of the same opinion. Mr. Bahadurjee had cited sections 20 and 22 of the Act, pointing out that there were no words limiting the relations contemplated to relations by legitimacy. But it appeared to his Lordship that this consideration was really decisive against Thomas's claim. The Act is an English Act and must be read as part of a system of law which has refused to follow even the civil law in its relative tenderness towards illegitimate children. Since the Act speaks of certain relations, without more, his Lordship inferred that the only relations contemplated were those which the law recognised. There could be no doubt, his Lordship remarked, that in an English Act of Parliament the word child always applied exclusively to a legitimate child. No doubt the Act was applicable to others than persons of exclusively English descent, but these sections were not extended to Hindus, and for his own part his Lordship could not conceive that such an Act as this intended any other relations than those flowing from lawful wedlock. His Lordship observed that though the Act has been in operation for forty years, it was not suggested that the present contention received any countenance in the reports. Then it was said that the absence of distinction between legitimate and illegitimate relations in the Act made in Thomas's favour, because in the Oudh Estates Act 1 of 1869 there is a special provision directing that words expressing relationship denote only legitimate relationship but it was impossible, his Lordship said, to construe the Succession Act by another Act passed many years later. If any doubt should remain, reference might be made to section 87 of the Act. This section enacts that, in the construction of a will, words expressing relationship ordinarily denoted legitimate relationship though where there is no legitimate relative they would include one illegitimate relative, who has required the reputation of being the relative in question. But section 87 would be misleading surplusage if the whole scheme of the Act contemplated legitimate and illegitimate relatives indifferently. His Lordship found therefore that Thomas Massey was not the nephew of the testatrix, and could not take advantage of section 105 of the Act. The gift of the residue to "such charities as the trustees may think deserving" was his Lordship thought a good gift, the object being wholly charitable. There had been no argument as to the gift of Rs 300 to "the Burial Board, Bombay," for the purpose of keeping in good order in perpetuity the grave of the testatrix's husband, but in the absence of objection his Lordship thought the gift may stand. As to costs his Lordship directed that the three defendants must pay his own costs; other costs may come out of the estate, those of the plaintiff and of the Advocate-General as between attorney and client.

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"Twelve years ago I was in the infirmary suffering from lead poisoning. Then I began to suffer from muscular rheumatism, caused by indigestion and liver disorder. So bad had I become that I used to fall off my bed in fits. I kept fighting with my illness, having a wife and family to support, but at the finish it got me down, my left arm be came practically useless, I was treated by more than one local doctor and managed to get to my work at intervals, hobbing along on two sticks. I could scarcely get home

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEB. 27, 1906.

PROGRESS IN BURMA.

THE development of Burma proceeds apace, if not very rapidly, at least consistently, and the newest acquisition of the Indian Empire is gradually being brought into line with the rest. Trade steadily increases and both revenue and expenditure grow year by year. As the money comes in it is applied to the extension of facilities and to works for the public benefit. Waste lands are being brought under cultivation. The introduction of the separate judicial services took place shortly after the close of the official year and the growing volume of litigation necessitated the appointment of extra judges. But Burma last year was not quite so fortunate as it generally is. Cattle disease and floods were responsible for heavy mortality amongst plough animals and were coincident in Lower Burma with an unfavourable rainfall, which, though there was no suspicion of scarcity, considerably reduced the surplus paddy available for exportation, and therefore the capacity of the people to replace lost stock. A free distribution of agricultural loans mitigated the losses of cultivators, who borrowed four and a-half lakhs of rupees from Government, and the concession of fallow rates has been made easier of attainment. An auspicious commencement was made with the system of Co-operative Credit Societies, by which it is hoped that the people will, by their own efforts, become independent of the native money-lender. Agricultural prices responded to the shortage in the main crop and the tenacity of speculators, but it is improbable that the people at large reaped any advantage from a market in which Rs. 110 per hundred baskets was paid in May of last year. There were local failures of the sessamum crop in Upper Burma, where the season was more than usually favourable to paddy cultivation. Embankments afforded protection to a smaller area than in the previous year owing to a serious breach in the Henzada district, but irrigation in Upper Burma was considerably more effective, an additional area of over ten thousand acres coming within the range of Government canal systems or private projects. Experimental gardens were maintained in various parts of Upper Burma, the Chin Hills and the Southern Shan States, and some success attended the cultivation of fruit and vegetables. Potatoes did well, especially at Toungyi, where also oats have survived the experimental stage. The breeding of silk-worms was a failure, but exotic tobacco was successfully grown in some districts. Tea and coffee were planted, the former without results, and the latter with very limited success. Further efforts were made to improve the outturn and quality of cotton by the selection and distribution of indigenous seed and the outcome still remains to be seen.

An area of 373 square miles was added to the reserved forests of the province, but fires were very destructive owing to the length of the dry season, and protection was only successful in ninety-two per cent. of the area in which it was attempted. The area of teak taungya plantations was largely extended and protective fences were erected round the rubber plantation which had suffered from the incursions of wild animals. There was a great expansion in the outturn of timber and fuel, though teak declined. Pyingado was extracted in large quantities for railway sleepers and there was a heavy demand for the unreserved timber and fuel. The receipts, which exceeded the expenditure by nearly seventy-four and a-half lakhs, were swollen by the early sale of timber in the Pegu Circle. Other products of the country were satisfactory. The output of oil increased by thirty and a-half millions of gallons and there was a continuance of prospecting work in the main fields, which it is proposed to connect by a pipe-line with Rangoon. This is well, for the persistence with which American oil is forced upon the market in competition with the local product is one of the principal features of the seaborne trade of the year. The Burma Ruby mines, it may be noted, were slightly less successful in their operations, though more ruby earth was treated and the value of the stones obtained was over three-quarters of a lakh less than in the previous year. The gold-dredging industry continues to attract enterprise, and a number of applications for concessions were received during the year. Tin was produced in slightly increased quantities, but the coal-fields of the Province are yet to be found. The output of jade was nearly double that of the previous year, though there was delay in commencing work. Marble and steatite were also extracted in small quantities. No development of home industries is recorded, though those industries continued to supply the bulk of the simple needs of the people and to supplement, rather than to displace, the pursuit of agriculture. The growth of the rice-milling trade was maintained, nine new mills being erected during the year. Defects of management or sanitation were brought to light in Rangoon and Bassein and the necessity of regular inspection was emphasised. Maritime trade contrives to expand, and inland trade too, except with Karenni and Southern Siam, though it is noticeable that the inland imports fail to keep pace with the exports, especially in the trade with China, which has little to offer except forbidden opium for the goods which are sent over the border.

The border states give far less trouble than was their wont. In the Southern Shan States no untoward border incidents, checking the steady progress of good government and material welfare, are reported. The Political Officers had, however, to deal with individual cases of inept or despotic conduct among the chiefs, and a thorough enquiry was held into the causes of the popular discontent which had threatened the peace of Yawnghwe State. Sir Hugh Barnes held a successful durbar and this was followed by a cattle-show and industrial exhibition, which served to illustrate the great resources of the country and the need of a railway to extend its markets. There was no serious increase of crime, and a dangerous gang of robbers was dispersed by one of the Chiefs, the leader being killed. The complete tranquility of the Northern Shan States was only threatened by an abortive rising under a religious fanatic, who, with many of his followers, was killed by the military police. Border claims were satisfactorily settled by meetings with the Chinese authorities and this method of adjustment was extended to the ill-administered State of Meng Ting. In the Chin Hills raids by transfrontier villages continued to interrupt the peace, but the development of the people made remarkable progress. The resentment caused by the unprovoked attacks from across the border did not assume an active form, and the peaceful resort of the Chins to the plains continued unchecked. The Piya Chins on the Upper Chindwin border made their submission and the blockade which had been enforced against them was removed. In the Kachin Hills border cases with China were adjusted satisfactorily with the help of the Chinese officials and the consular authorities at Yunnan-fu and Tengyueh, to whom the Burma Government acknowledges its indebtedness for cordial assistance on all occasions. A brutal murder ascribed to Kachins from across the pale was a symptom of unsettled conditions to the north, but the internal administration of the hills was uneventful, crime was light and the tribute collected without difficulty in spite of an indifferent harvest. The material prosperity of the people continued to improve, and though the rice crop was below normal, there was no check to the steady extension of cultivation.

MAPPING THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

It will come as a surprise to many people to be told that thousands of square miles of the British Empire are unmapped and practically unknown. Yet such is the case, and Professor Scott Elliott, in a recent lecture before the Research Department of the Royal Geographical Society, called for a Commission by authority of the House of Commons, which would take over the responsibility of seeing the whole of the Empire properly placed "on paper." There are difficulties however—difficulties of a common type, which tend to make us believe that the British Empire never will be entirely known. The Intelligence Department, when asked to estimate the cost of a general survey of all the British possessions in Africa, put the cost at £90,000 a year for twenty years, or a total of about £2,000,000. A survey of all the unsurveyed portions of the British Empire it was estimated would cost £150,000 a year for twenty years, or £3,000,000. We greatly fear the new Government will not seriously entertain a proposal of this character for a moment. The imprecations of the Little Englanders and Labourites at the idea of squandering three millions of money while old age pension deputations get nothing but rebuffs would be awful to contemplate. Not that we minimise the desirability of a survey of the Empire. Our memories are not so short that we have forgotten the sufferings of those gallant fellows who followed General Buller to and and fro across the Tugela, when a decent map would have shown a ford where time might have been saved, victory won, and lives preserved. Curiously enough a portion of this part of South Africa is well known to the Army, there being a good map of Natal in existence, but the Government of that Colony had not enough money to go on with it, and our knowledge of Natal is still incomplete. As usual—or as is usually alleged—the Intelligence Departments of the other European nations are ahead of us in the matter of surveys. Well they may be, of course, for none of them have an Empire comparable with that of Britain to survey. But Russia has a few poles of land to the east of her borders, and the whole of Siberia is down on paper for all who like to buy. It must be admitted that Professor Scott's ideal survey is likely to remain a dream of his own fertile brain, for he wants to see very acre of the Empire properly described. He says: "There are excellent maps of portions of every Colony, and, of course, the boundary has been fixed, and the more important rivers and mountain chains mapped with great care, but there is not yet such a survey as will show the forests, grasslands, mountain floras, and mountain woods. Is there a map which will show an intending settler where he will find sheep, cattle or corn land?" All this is very pretty, but by no means necessary. Every smart sportsman nowadays wants to be "the first white man to cross" somewhere or other, and when every dandelion and daisy that the Empire produces has been duly surveyed and mapped, there will be very little buksheesh for the coolies of interior Africa.

THAMES SHIP-BUILDING.

It is scarcely half a century since the Thames led the shipbuilding industry of the world. The Northern and Irish Yards are of modern growth—are the outcome of the cause which has been the downfall of the Thames industry. Proximity to coal and iron, though a great advantage, is not sufficient to ensure preeminence in shipbuilding. Were it so, Cardiff, which possesses these staple requisites in superabundance, would be the successful rival of the Tyne and the Clyde. But Cardiff has never developed great shipbuilding yards, and does not appear likely to do so. For hundreds of years during the era of wooden ships Thames shipyards occupied the foremost place. Two centuries ago the famous Sovereign of the Seas, a ship so large for her time that writers of the period lamented that few ports would be able to afford her accommodation, was built on the Thames. And when iron and steel replaced oak and elm London more than held her own. One of the earliest of the famous Atlantic liners, the British Queen, constructed for the British and American Steam Navigation Company, was launched on the Thames in 1839, and, as all the world knows, the Great Eastern, in some of her dimensions the biggest ship ever built, was floated nearly half a century before her time, at Millwall, on Sunday, Jan. 31st, 1858. In the late sixties the period of decline began, and now the industry has all but disappeared. The decline may be traced to two causes. The chief of these is the increased cost of production; the second a change in the nature of the industry. The cost of production is higher on the Thames than anywhere else in the United Kingdom. High rates and rents form a large part of the increase, but the principal item is the higher wages paid in London. The cost of living in the metropolis renders high wages inevitable, because artisans cannot live in London on the same rate of pay as they can in Glasgow, Newcastle or Belfast, where house-rent and the prices of necessaries are lower. To enable this enhanced remuneration to be paid employers have had to turn from the production of new work to the more profitable business of repairing old work, and thus shipbuilding has practically had to desert the Thames. The increased rates are now almost unbearable in Poplar, and when machinery, as well as buildings, was made subject to Municipal taxes, it became obvious that the trade could not be carried on much longer with any degree of profit. The chance of more remunerative work came with the growth of the trade of the port of London, but the increase of repairing, the best paying work for the yard, has been the death-knell of the building industry. It may be a lesson to the London Municipalities to revise their procedure, for shipbuilding is not the only industry suffering from their exorbitant demands, and year by year factories are removing to districts where the initial struggle for place is less severe.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Macedonia, with the outward Mails of the 13th instant, left Aden at 4 p. m. on February 25th, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a. m. on Friday next.

H. M. S. SPHINX, Commander W. S. Bowman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat which port she left on the 21st instant.

H. M. S. REDBREAST, Lieut-Commander Walter House, arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat which port she left on the 21st instant.

THE Duke of Connaught has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. Arthur Grey to be Right Worshipful Grand Master of the District Grand Mark Lodge of the Punjab.

THE Calcutta Turf Club Stewards have generously promised an annual donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Soldiers' Institution, this sum being placed at the Commander-in-Chief's disposal.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd February shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905, of 273,601 maunds and Rs. 70,945 in the earnings.

THE placing of the officers of the Baluchistan Police Force on the combined list of the Punjab, North-West Frontier, Baluchistan Police Service is under consideration by the Government of India.

THE Madras Revenue collections were less than last year, by Rs. 25 lakhs at the end of January. The Land Revenue was more by Rs. 2 lakhs, but the Salt Revenue (owing to reduction of duty) was less by Rs. 30 lakhs.

THE meteorological observer at Srinagar wired on Thursday:—"It began snowing from 4 p. m. to noon to-day, height 2 3-4 feet—the heaviest snowfall in the season. The road is blocked from Gharahi to Baramula."

SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, will leave Dacca about the 10th March for a tour in the Assam Valley, and to Kohima in the Naga Hills. He will reach Shillong in the second week of April.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI and Lord Hawke are expected to arrive in Rajkote shortly, and a cricket match has been arranged in which the two guests will play with the European Gymkhana against an All-Kathiawar team, probably on the 22nd and 23rd March.

THE Traffic Manager, South Indian Railway, has been pleased to grant concession rates to the exhibits sent to the Tanjore Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, which will be charged at the first class goods rates with effect from 20th February to the 31st March, 1906.

THE Hassan correspondent of a Bangalore paper writes.—"I came across a petition, apparently intended for the Inspector-General of Police, that ran as follows:—'Your efforts to improve the Police are no doubt very commendable, but it is all of no use. They are galvanised frogs only, as long as you are present, and then all is over. Poor Police, objects of pity!'"

OUR Bhownagar correspondent, writes on Thursday states that heavy weather has been prevailing there. The mail train which left Wadhwan on Wednesday, at 12 30, arrived 1 hour 30 minutes late, owing to cyclonic weather. The force of the storm was felt most at Ranpur when several trees were blown down. The up-mail train also arrived half an hour late at Wadhwan.

IT is stated that the new guns for the Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery will be completed in time for the entire re-armament by the end of next year. The new field gun has given fairly satisfactory results, and it practically does all that is claimed, for it, which cannot be said of some of the Continental field artillery, but the question of ammunition supply in action still remains to be perfected.

A DISTINGUISHED German visitor who has recently been staying in Calcutta, with Count Quadt-Wykradt-Isny, the Imperial German Consul-General was His Serene Highness Prince Henry XXXII of Reuss. The Prince is in the German navy and is now on a trip round the world. His father was recently in the diplomatic service, and served as Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Constantinople and Vienna, and his mother was a Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar and related to Field Marshal Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

COLLECTORS of postage stamps should note, says the "Pioneer" that Afghan issues are likely to rise in value. The Amir has issued orders that in future letters posted in Afghanistan are not to be stamped, but to bear the impression of a metal seal. An envelope bearing such an impression has reached us, and it is certainly unstamped. It is not stated how the stamp revenue is likely to be affected by this change, but one would imagine that the Amir's postal officials will see a new opening for peculation. Existing stocks of postage labels are to be used up at a few of the principal towns. Another order of a different kind has also been formulated by the Amir. This is to the effect that no one is to enter Afghanistan from the Indian borderland unless he has a passport granted by a British official. If the Government of India fall in with this policy, a check will be put upon the tribesmen in the hinterland, who are constantly passing into Afghanistan and making [trouble there. Afghan frontier officials have been warned to carry out the order most strictly, and it is apparently having some effect already in the Afridi country. The well-known Mullah, Saiyed Akbar, has been urging certain sections of the Afridis to send their "jirgahs" to Jellalabad, to pay homage to the Amir but the headmen cannot obtain passports, and they hesitate to cross the border.

YOUNG NEW ZEALAND.

The remarkable achievements of the New Zealand team, no less than the grand physique of its members, should bring home to the dwellers in the Old Country, far more forcibly than scores of printed dissertations, the superior conditions of life enjoyed by the rising generation in far-off, sunny Maoriland. To those here who are familiar with even the best type of England's youth and early manhood, and who had the privilege of seeing the New Zealand team prior to its departure, there was never much doubt as to which would be the winning side. The New Zealanders, who recently visited England, may be looked upon as an excellently chosen representation of the young men of New Zealand. The real, typical New Zealander in height hovers somewhere in the neighbourhood of six feet, is broad in shoulder, strong and clean in limb. Nor does he display the tendency of the South Africans and Australians to become long, lean, and lanky. There are none of the straight lines about the New Zealanders which have earned for New South Wales men the not inappropriate name of "cornstalks."

Mr. Seddon, the Premier of the Colony, is often bantered, in a spirit of friendly humour, with being the main source of New Zealand's prosperity; but whatever may have been the effects of his legislation in other directions, there can be no question as to its results in adding to the material well-being of the people. The conditions under which work of all descriptions is carried on in New Zealand to-day, it is safe to say, are everywhere in advance of those prevailing throughout Great Britain and on the Continent. The working day is one of eight hours, wages are high, work is generally plentiful, and workmen are fully protected against loss or injury through accidents. Working men, and working women too, may insure in the Government Life, Fire, and Accident Offices, and should they have the misfortune to grow old without securing a sufficient competency, the Government will grant them old age pensions. New Zealand has been described as "The Land without Strikes," for, when industrial disagreements arise, they are submitted to an Arbitration Court, which is empowered to fix, not only the hours of labour, but also the rates of wages. Employers of labour grumble at times against wages and working hours, but an exceedingly minute percentage of their number ever reaches a bankruptcy court. On the contrary, judging by the ample dimensions of their homes, the frequent enlargement of their business premises, and the regularity with which they enjoy pleasure trips to the Old Land, one is justified in believing that their financial position is not altogether unsatisfactory. Farmers, too, true to the historic characteristics of their class, have troubles which they air in open meetings and at stated intervals. The principle grievances are: first, that they are able to purchase for cash their farms, which they now lease from the Crown, and that the Crown refuses to sell; and, second, because the Government has passed laws limiting the size of Crown holdings (to 640 and 2,000 acres), and for the compulsory purchase and subdivision of the great territorial estates which were acquired in the early days of the Colony. The hardships of one man who is not permitted to invest his money in land, and of another who, already possessing what would be regarded as a fair estate at home, cannot add to its extent, are hardships which most people will think may be borne with equanimity.

While the colonials are energetic and excellent workmen, fresh arrivals always declare that the New Zealanders "take things easy." That easiness is, however, not due to dawdling, but to the short hours and to the physical fitness of the New Zealanders, which fitness new arrivals are quick to experience. A visitor who reaches Wellington, Aukland, or other of the large towns, from any of the Great manufacturing centres of England, has immediately and vividly brought home to him the tremendous differences which exist betwixt what may be called the old and the new system. The present writer had been accustomed at home to hear the early shrieks of steam whistles, and loud discordant clang of bells, summoning the people to work, and had seen men and women hurrying through dark streets in all weathers on winter mornings to reach the huge, gas-lit factories before six o'clock. In New Zealand the workmen may be seen walking, or riding on bicycles, along the bright, sunny streets, in time to begin their day's work at eight o'clock. While the sun is still shining, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the labours of the day are over, and there has been an hour off for rest and lunch between twelve and one. There is the weekly half-holiday, and numerous statutory holidays throughout the year. Nor are the New Zealand cities so large that they can be said to be overcrowded or that they suffer from lack of fresh air. All the principal towns are on the coast and are continually swept by the fresh winds from the vast oceans around. Away from the central thoroughfares, with their many-storied warehouses, shops, stores and offices, the buildings consist largely of self-contained houses, each generally with its garden and little shrub-concealed lawn, and perhaps a grass paddock behind. Though the majority of houses are wood, they have been built in strict accordance with present-day requirements, with respect to cubic measurements, sanitary arrangements, and ventilation. No house is built, at all events where municipal control is exercised, without possessing that sure sign of civilisation, the bath-room. Four and six roomed cottages have their water supply brought within doors and into their bath-rooms, which are frequently supplied with both hot and cold water. An unwashed, unbathed New Zealander, apart from the dwellers in the "back blocks," is the exception.

Everyone in the colony, even though engaged in indoor occupation, spends a large portion of the twenty-four hours in the open air. Over the greater portion of the two islands windows may remain wide open day and night all the year round. In the south, as far north as Christchurch, snow falls during the winter months, but at Nelson on Cook Straits, and from Wellington to Cape Maria, the temperature is always genial, bracing at times, during the very coldest period, but never for long is the sun lost to view. In the North Island birds sing all the year round, and the birds include the English mavis, blackbird, and skylark, and—he cannot be overlooked—the cheeky, cheery English sparrow. All these "have no sorrow in their song, no winter in their year." Every house has its verandah, always cool and pleasant, and on them much of the peoples leisure time is spent, instead of, as at home, in a stuffy room within. Statistics prove the New Zealanders to be voracious readers of newspapers and current literature, a characteristic they share with their friends across the Tasman Sea, the Australians. It will be news to many than Mr. Seddon's country produced last year daily, weekly, bi-weekly and tri-weekly newspapers to the number of about 300, every one with a fairly good circulation. The young New Zealander reads his newspaper and all the popular London magazines, but he devotes much time to recreation. Every community has its swimming and athletic clubs, its cricket and its football associations. Cricket is paramount in Australia, football in New Zealand. The number of Association teams is comparatively small; from north to south the Rugby game hold its sway. At the more important contests there are immense gatherings of spectators, ten, fifteen, and twenty thousand being not unusual. Horse-racing, too, it must be confessed, possesses a wonderful fascination for the old and young of all classes. Every town on the coast has its boating clubs. Auckland occupies the premier position, by virtue, doubtless, of the magnificent waters at its doors, the wondrously beautiful Hauraki Gulf. On a Saturday afternoon in summer time the harbour, as it is termed, is dotted with white sails. On Saturdays, and on evenings before public holidays, squadrons leave for watering places, beauty spots, or fishing grounds along the coast, the stalwart crews drinking in great stores of good health from these oft-repeated excursions. There is one species of recreation in which young New Zealanders absolutely refuse to participate: that, is, the walking tour, or, indeed, any kind of pedestrianism. But, mounted on a nag of some kind, they will rapidly cover long distances. This aversion to walking is common to most colonials: the young South African, it is often said, will spend half an hour in catching his pony to perform a ten minutes' journey.

NUMBER three of the "Elphinstonian," a name which adequately describes the raison d'etre of the magazine, will prove of interest to old and present members of the College. The editors are blessed with a sense of humour which is very acceptable in a publication of the test and they have found some able helpers in the shape of contributors.

INDIAN ARMY REFORM.

MR. MORLEY'S DECISION ON A DIFFICULT QUESTION.

SEQUEL TO THE GREAT DISPUTE.

HOME PRESS SATISFIED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The papers this morning, in commenting upon the Secretary of State's despatch on the Indian Military Administration question, generally approve Mr. Morley's decision.

The "Daily News" cannot believe that Lord Kitchener will make the mistake of challenging the Government judgment.

The "Morning Post" and the "Standard" unreservedly applaud the decision.

The "Standard" adds that if, for reasons not at present apparent, Lord Kitchener objects to the decision arrived at by Mr. Morley, it will only be for highest motives. In any way, the paper says for the more contentious aspects concerned in the matter Mr. Morley has said the last word.

The "Daily Telegraph" commends the principle, but it is difficult, it says, to put into practice a decision which is not likely to be palatable to Lord Kitchener.

The "Times" says that the decision is wise and statesmanlike. Lord Kitchener has secured a reform for which he was working in all substantial respects, and he has now only to initiate and conduct the new system so that, when his term of service in India expires, his successors may carry it on effectively.

The "Tribune" declares that Mr. Morley's decision will satisfy all parties.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

The "Indian Daily News" understands that the Secretary of State has accepted Lord Kitchener's scheme with slight modifications, the principal one being that the Secretary in the Army Department will be given the full powers held by the Secretaries in other Departments.

Mr. Morley's decision on the Army Administration Scheme is welcomed here on all sides as a relief from the uncertainty which has hitherto prevailed. An announcement is expected immediately of the appointment of a Secretary for the new Army Department and steps will then be taken for bringing the new arrangement into force probably with effect from the 1st of April next, for then Lord Kitchener becomes supreme as War Member and takes over such duties of the Military Department as relate to the proposals of Army Headquarters. The remainder of the duties of the Military Department, namely, those which relate to the Manufacture and Supply branches of the organisation, will be then gathered together under General Scott to form a department of Supply with an independent Member of its own in the Council.

The question of the stores is settled by leaving the stores for the present under the Supply Department, with the understanding that the Government of India may hereafter at discretion make over portions of them to the Army Department if found desirable in working. A similar arrangement is apparently to apply to the Arsenals.

In regard to the Secretary in the Army Department, a compromise has been arrived at. The heads of the various branches of Army Headquarters will continue to be Staff Officers to the Commander-in-Chief. They will have free access to the Commander-in-Chief and will receive his instructions direct so far as Executive Members are concerned. The questions which the Army Headquarters cannot settle without reference to the Government of India will be submitted through the Secretary in the Army Department, who will be nominated by the Viceroy, and will have all the powers of the other Secretaries to the Government of India. The Secretary will issue all Government of India Orders, and can refer questions to the Viceroy in cases in which he differs from the Commander-in-Chief. The Commander-in-Chief will thus have a dual position, namely—(1) As the Executive Head of the Army Headquarters in which he deals with Army Headquarters altogether from the Commander-in-Chief, and (2) those put forward by the majority of the Council who suggested that Army Headquarters should form an integral portion of the Army Department. It is recognised on all sides here that Mr. Morley had to accept the accomplished facts and both sides to the discussion are prepared to carry out loyally the compromise that has been ordered. The arrangement is not by any means perfect, but it removes the most important source of delay and friction which existed previously in the relations between Army Headquarters and the Military Department, since proposals will not now be worked up elaborately only to be thrown out direct with his Army Headquarters Staff Officers; and (2) As a member of the Governor-General's Council in the Army Department in which questions will come up to him through the Secretary in the Army Department, who will deal with them under his instructions exactly as would be the case between the Secretary and the Member in any other Government Department. In regard to the Secretary, the arrangement sanctioned is a compromise, therefore, between the proposals of the dissentient members who desired to separate by an authority which could not be consulted conveniently in the early stages.

Lord Kitchener and the Government of India are alike prepared to carry into effect the scheme as it now stands, and both sides will give that cordial co-operation which is all that is required to enable the arrangement to be worked successfully. The defects will be discovered, no doubt, in practice, but these can be remedied as they arise. Mr. Morley, the Government of India and Lord Kitchener are agreed that there must be give and take to get the new scheme upon its legs, and all will co-operate in a friendly and loyal spirit to that end. No doubts are felt under these circumstances that the arrangement can be worked satisfactorily, and that minor difficulties will be removed without friction as they arise.

The "Gazette of India Extraordinary" containing papers relating to the Military Administration scheme is published. They are as follows:—

From the Secretary of State, dated 21st November 1905, to the Viceroy. Army Administration.—Please refer to my despatch of the 31st May last. I shall be glad if you will take at once into consideration the rules of business which I requested your predecessor to submit, and let me know as soon as possible by telegraph what you propose.

From the Viceroy, dated 23rd January 1906, to the Secretary of State. Army Administration.—With reference to your telegram dated the 21st November 1905, I submit the following proposals for the amendment of the present rules of business:—Addition to Rule 1, head (E) (i. e., to be added to the Finance Department), Army Finance and the Military Accounts Department; amended head (F), Army Department, all business connected with (i) Army apart from business allotted to Military Supply Department; (ii) Cantonments; (iii) Volunteers. New head (G), Military Supply Department, all business relating to (i) control of Army contracts; (ii) purchase of remounts, stores and ordnance; (iii) control and custody of ordnance stores and remounts, except in so far as the Government of India may expressly assign these to the Army Department; (iv) the management of Military works; (v) the clothing and manufacturing departments; (vi) Indian Medical Service; (vii) Royal Indian Marine; (viii) (action which corresponds to Hydrographic Section theof Admiralty) Marine surveys and dangers to navigation. Amended Rule 2, business of departments shall, subject to the provision of Rule 1, be allotted (with a view to the first perusal of papers and the first steps in the matter of orders thereon) to the Governor-General and the Members of Council according to the directions of the Governor-General. Amendments and addition to part 2 relating to the disposal of business. Rule 3, Secretary in the department to which a subject appertains shall as a rule submit the case to the member in charge with a view to the first perusal of the papers and the first steps in the matter of orders thereon. This rule is subject however, to the provisions of Rules 3 (1), 5 (2), 6 and 6 (a). Rule 3 (a), papers and cases in the Army Department may be submitted to the member in charge by the head of a division of Department to whom the member has assigned a subject. Rule 6 (a), with a view to the discharge of the duties imposed by Rules 5 (2), 6, 9, and 39 by the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department—(i) he shall have a seat on the Advisory Council; (ii) all business to be brought before the Mobilization Committee and all decisions arrived at shall be reported to him, and he shall be entitled to be present at all meetings of the Committee; (iii) all matters entered in a schedule approved by the Governor-General shall be referred to him before orders are issued; (iv) he shall be furnished daily with a list of papers and cases submitted under Rule 3 (a) to the member in charge; (v) at any stage of the discussion on any subject that is being dealt with by the Army Department he shall have the right of calling for papers and of recording a note for the consideration of the member in charge. Rule 11, paragraph (2) (B), without previous reference to the Financial Department, either Department of Military Supply or the Army Department may issue orders giving sanction to expenditure, provided that it does not require the Secretary of State's sanction that no outlay is involved in excess of the total budget provision sanctioned under any major head of account and that any reappropriation involved between the grants and minor heads of account shall not exceed a total of 3 lakhs in any one financial year. The functions of the present Military Department are divided by the above proposals between the two new departments. The new Army Department is also amalgamated with Army Headquarters under the control of the Commander-in-Chief as Member of the Viceroy's Council. The manner in which effect has been given to these principles and in which the necessary constitutional control of the army has been provided for will be seen from the following detailed explanation:—In consequence of the changes under Rule 1, head (E), the Financial Department will control the Military Accounts Department and Army Finance. The existing arrangements are preserved in principle by Rule 1, head (F) (I) by which any matters not explicitly assigned to the Supply Department will be dealt with by the Army Department. The Governor-General in Council does not now administer any cantonment in the Native States. As regards draft Rule 1, head (G) (ii) and (iii), the question of mobilisation, stores and remounts will be submitted for your consideration. In the meantime sub-rule (iii) has been given its present form to avoid the necessity of alterations on receipt of your orders. The omission of the word "ordinary" in Rule 2 is necessary to allow of Army Departments coming under the control of the Commander-in-Chief. There is no alteration of the existing regulations in Rule 3, but a reference to new Rule 3 (a) and 6 (a) is inserted. The first of these two lays down that proposals from those in charge of the divisions of Army Department shall be submitted immediately to the member without the intervention of the Secretary. Amalgamation of the Army Headquarters with the Army Department makes this necessary Draft Rule 6 (A). All matters dealt with in the Army Department will in accordance with this rule be within the knowledge of the Secretary at all stages of their treatment, the continuation of the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief to the Governor-General in Council being thus maintained in accordance with constitutional usage. The Governor-General will have at his disposal most complete information on every question of Military Administration, in which the ultimate control rests with the Government of India. As regards the more important questions which would be considered by one or both, of mobilisation and Advisory Committees, the Secretary will have full cognizance of them as he is a member of the latter and will attend meetings of the first. Questions of less moment but of sufficient importance to require the orders of the Government of India will come before the Secretary for signature, and he will then be enabled to check any divergence from the practical and customary rules regulating the relations of Army Administration and the Government. In addition a list of all the questions submitted to the Commander-in-Chief by the heads of divisions will be compiled daily for the information of the Secretary. A further safeguard is furnished by the schedule of cases which it might be necessary to submit for the consideration of the Governor-General which is referred to in your telegrams of 14th July last, head 5. I am of opinion that it would be sufficient if these were submitted to the Secretary, who would refer to the Governor-General cases as he thought of sufficient importance. Finally, the requirements of Rule 5 (2) will be met by a daily list of matters submitted to the Commander-in-Chief. It appears to me that it is impossible to avoid the differentiation of the position of the Secretary in the Army Department from that of Secretaries in other departments, but the safeguards provided ensure the maintenance for him of a status inferior to theirs in no respect.

(Concluded on page 6.)

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KAISER'S SILVER WEDDING.

English Regiment Send a Deputation.

LONDON, FEB 25.

The Kaiser's silver wedding is being brilliantly celebrated at Berlin.

A deputation from the 1st Royal Dragoons has gone to Berlin to present the congratulations of the Regiment and a gift.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The Kaiser, replying to congratulations on the occasion of his silver wedding, said he hoped war would not come, but if it came he was convinced his Army would acquit itself as it did in 1870.

TO-DAY'S ROYAL WEDDING.

QUIET CEREMONY.

The wedding of Prince Eitel Friedrich with Princess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg is to take place quietly to-day. To-day is the anniversary of the marriage of the Emperor and Empress, but it is stated that no special arrangements were to be made for municipal or other celebrations. It is understood that the young Princess will make her entry into the capital without the triumphal procession which was thought necessary on the occasion of the marriage of the Crown Prince. The Avenue Unter den Linden will doubtless be decorated, and there is sure to be a large influx of visitors, but at the request of the Royal Family foreign Courts will not send special Missions to represent them. Prince Christian will go to Berlin for the ceremony, but it is not believed that he will formally represent King Edward.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE BILL.

A Whole-hogger.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

Sir Charles Dilke's Women's Franchise Bill provides that every man and woman shall be qualified to vote, and no person shall be disqualified by sex or marriage from membership of either House of Parliament.

THE NIGERIA DISASTER.

Sokoto Garrison Safe.

Mr. Burdon, the Resident at Sokoto, reports that no doubt three British Officers and 25 Native soldiers were killed in the disaster, which is attributed to the horses bolting and breaking through the square. The garrison at Sokoto is safe.

The local Chiefs are loyally co-operating in suppressing the rising.

Reinforcements are expected at Sokoto on the 28th inst.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

Further Complication.

The Moors have submitted a scheme for a State Bank to the Algeciras Conference, which further complicates the situation.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

It is stated at Vienna that Austria and Russia have endeavoured to induce Germany to meet the demands of France regarding the Morocco police.

Austria will not support Germany unless she changes her policy.

ALARM AT PEKING.

Ominous Proceedings.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

Reuter wires from Peking that the guards around the Forbidden City have been doubled and all the Palaces protected by special detachments. No definite explanation is forthcoming for this, but it is attributed to the palace quarrel regarding the succession question or alarm of the Government at the persistence of revolutionary rumours.

THE LONDON GLOBE SMASH.

Mr. Whitaker Wright Sequel.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The liquidator of the late Mr. Whitaker Wright's London Globe Financial Corporation reports that the assets have only realised half a million sterling instead of the expected three millions. No return will be made to the shareholders.

EXTRAORDINARY HOAX AT TOKIO.

Smart Ruse.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

An extraordinary hoax has taken place at Tokio. While Prince Arthur of Connaught was at a concert on Saturday, a rumour was spread by pseudo-experts of an impending disaster in the shape of a tidal wave and earthquakes. The concert was stopped and the city was panic-stricken till the next morning. It is believed to have been the work of burglars.

IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 25.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Macedonia, with the English mails of the 16th instant, left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day.

A CORRECTION.

The football match between Scotland and Ireland was erroneously given as Association, and should have been Rugby.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO BIARRITZ.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

King Edward will determine the particulars of his visit to Biarritz upon the return of the Queen, who left Copenhagen homeward bound to-day.

It is expected that his Majesty will meet King Alfonso and discuss the forthcoming wedding.

THE UNREST IN POLAND.

M. Ivanoff, the Manager of the Vistula Railway, has been shot dead at Warsaw. This is the fifth Russian Railway Manager who has been shot in Poland.

It is ascribed to an organized attempt to enforce the appointment of Poles.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER AT TEHERAN.

M. Despeyer, the Russian Minister at Teheran, has resigned owing to ill-health.

LORD SELBORNE IN BASUTOLAND.

A Loyal Race.

Lord Selborne, who is touring in Basutoland, has been received in a most unprecedented manner by mounted Basutos, who sang a song of greeting at Maseru, 20,000 of them proclaiming their fealty to the great King over the seas.

TENSION RELIEVED IN NATAL.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The Natal Chief Umskofeli has arrived at Colonel Mackenzie's camp and the tension is now relieved.

MR. HAVELL'S ILLNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

Mr. Havell, Superintendent of the School of Arts here, was too ill to sail last Friday, as at first arranged, but will probably leave next Tuesday.

UNITED PROVINCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 25.

At the annual meeting of the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce, the Hon'ble Mr. J. McRobert was elected President for the coming year, and Mr. S. M Johnson Vice-President.

The retiring President, in the course of his speech, said if there was one feature more than any other for which Lord Curzon's administration will be gratefully remembered by non-official communities throughout India it was the breaking down by him of the barriers of official bureaucracy and making officials useful instruments for the promotion and development of the trade and industries of the country, instead of being, what in many cases they were, brakes whose only function was to retard progress.

Referring to the different views held by the Indian Chambers in regard to the question of minima rates on railways; Mr. Johnson said a railway owned by the State must be placed in an entirely different category to the postal or Telegraph service. If the Imperial exchequer gains by profits on the latter services, at all events the population of the whole country contributes towards it and all contribute alike. But with the railway it is only the portion of the country it serves that contributes to its earnings.

In the year 1900, the Government share of the surplus profits derived from the East India Railway was 155 lakhs of rupees. What share in contributing these earning had the people in say, the Madras of Bombay presidencies? Practically none at all, and, as these surplus profits have gone towards Imperial demands, it follows that the portion of the country served by the East Indian Railway contributes a larger proportion towards the maintenance of the State than other parts of India.

But it is not so much from the taxation point of view that I would ask you to consider the question as from the point of view of the needless burden these high rates are on our commerce. Cheap and expeditious travel and transport are the keystones of a successful railway, and freights are a matter of national importance.

A cardinal rule in the working of State railways should be to reduce the freight and fares until the earnings are just sufficient to pay the working expenses and the interest on the capital. One of the reasons why it is considered that all railways should be owned by the State is because the State should not look to profits. The benefit to the State is in developing trade and commerce, in opening up the country and in benefiting the people.

When you consider that a railway is really a public highway, you must agree in the conclusion that the public have a right to use it at the lowest possible cost, and that is the cost of the working added to the interest on the capital. There must of a necessity be varying rates of freight on different railways, but that certain fixed minima should be a permanent condition of the Indian public carriage is, I think, a reproach to the commercial communities of India, and, it is for those communities to strive to remove that reproach.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

Lieut. Pollock Morris, Highland Light Infantry, is appointed Adjutant of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of that Regiment and is ordered to Glasgow.

Lieut. Freeland, 35th Sikhs, is appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer of the Punjab Imperial Service Infantry.

Lieut. Geoghegan, South Staffordshire Regiment, has been selected for appointment to the Supply and Transport Corps and is posted to the Northern Command.

Second Lieut. G. Sartorius, Unattached List, will, on arrival in India, be attached to the 9th Lancers with a view to qualifying for the Indian Army

Approval has been given to the retirement of Colonel G. H. W. O. Sullivan, R. E., on an Indian pension.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander A. J. Marsack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on the 23rd February. She brought the following details:—Captain O. B. L. Greenstreet, R.E., 174 men rank-and-file, 12 women, and 9 children and 7 European details.

CRICKET.

CEYLON XI vs. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Considerable interest was taken in the meeting between the Ceylon eleven and the local Hindu Gymkhana. The visitors had already played an even draw with the Bombay Gymkhana and had badly beaten both the Islam and Parsee Gymkhanas, so it was looked upon as the duty of the Hindu Gymkhana to assert themselves over the visitors and sustain the reputation their Presidency eleven had made by defeating the European Presidency team. The Ceylon team have enjoyed a considerable slice of fortune and the result of the spin of the coin, but on this occasion the home skipper won the toss and naturally chose to bat on the excellent wicket prepared for the occasion.

Large crowds of spectators lined the ground and the pavilion was a mass of eager faces, every point, whether of batting, bowling, or fielding receiving the necessary applause or condemnation from a thoroughly critical gathering. At drawing of stumps the home team hold a great advantage, being exactly 100 runs on, with their opponents having but one wicket to fall. To Mr. Agaskar their favourable position is mainly attributable, he having carried his bat through the innings for the fine score of 99. It is indeed hard lines that the coveted century should have escaped him by one run only. He was ably supported by the team as a whole, in no case two wickets falling at the same total. And now for a word of not unkindly criticism of the Ceylon team in the field. They strike one as being rather too casual and slack in the field, with one or two notable exceptions, and in every match their fielding generally has been a disappointment showing a lack of keenness and zeal. Just before tiffin Mr. D. Telang placed a ball beautifully to leg, but not a fielder stirred after it, expecting a boundary, and waiting for spectators, who were none of them within 20 yards of the spot, to return the ball. It failed to reach the boundary and the batsmen ran 6, which would have been reduced to 3 if only a fielder had followed up the ball.

Exactly at 12 o'clock Agaskar and P. K. Telang went in to face the attack of De Saram and Joseph. The batsmen played with great confidence and put on 26 runs before Telang allowed a ball from De Saram to pass his defence. Shivram followed in and the bowling was completely collared, and the telegrapher kept very busy, until at last Shivram got too much under the ball and was finely caught by Perera, a very fine piece of work. The on going batsman had made 28 (84—2—28). Date helped to put on 15 and was then caught at the wicket for 10 (99—3—10), and six runs later Divekar lost his wicket to Joseph. Mehta joined Agaskar and began hitting strongly and sent one full pitched leg ball from De Saram into the sea, but at last was l-b-w to Weeriasuriya (138—5—19). Baloo made four and was then taken at the wicket by Heyzer. After 84 for 2 wickets, 108 for 6 was not good enough, and Telang and Agaskar set to work in earnest, and the score rose rapidly, until at tiffin time the score was 209, Agaskar and D. Telang being not out with 73 and 45 respectively to their names.

After resuming the long partnership was soon broken and Telang was caught by Perera fora vigorous 49 (217—7—49). Khote played steadily and raised the total to 239-8-10, but the last two wickets fell by skilful pieces of fielding, both men being run out, and Agaskar failed to reach his century by one run, a bit of hard luck, as his innings showed skilful defence as well as power in attack. The innings closed for 258, the last four wickets putting on 110 runs.

Joseph was the most successful bowler taking 5 wickets for 107 runs. Weeriasuriya 2 for 28, and De Saram 1 for 49.

The Ceylon team made a very bad start, Baloo taking both Amath's and Weinman's wickets for 0 runs. De Saram and Pollocks raised the total to 17 and 22 before they both lost their wickets to Shivram and 4 wickets were down for 22 runs. Weeriasuriya and Perera made a fair stand, until at 37, the former was caught at the wicket for 15 (37—5—15). Joseph helped to pile on 21 runs out of which he made 15 and then fell to Baloo (58—6—15). The stand of the innings was now made, Perera and Rozario playing fine forcing cricket and scoring all round the wicket. Sixty-four runs had been added when Perera was caught at point by Telang for 46, and at the same total his partner in the long stand, as is usually the case was bowled by Baloo, 7th and 8th wickets going down at 132. The two outgoing batsmen had shown great pluck and had made runs just when they were wanted. A further disaster befell the visitors, as still without the score being altered Guneskere was caught at the wicket off Shivram. (122—9—0). Heyzer and Raffel were now associated and played the bowling as if it were very, ordinary stuff indeed showing nerve when it was needed, and their stand was probably the best of the day taking all conditions into considerations. The score rose and the last wicket would not fall, although Raffel played one fairly into the hands of cover point, and at last time was called with the score at 158, Heyzer and Raffel being not out 16 and 20 respectively. Divekar kept wicket splendidly, allowing not a single extra.

Scores and bowling analysis are below:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr P V Agaskar, not out	99
Mr P K Telang, b De Saram	8
Mr P Shivram, c Perera, b Joseph	28
Mr K A Date, c Heyzer, b Joseph	10
Mr S K Divekar, b Joseph	5
Mr V Mehta, l-b-w, b Weeriasuriya	19
Mr P Baloo, c Heyzer b Weeriasuriya	4
Mr D Telang, c Perera, b Joseph	49
Mr G E Khote, l-b-w, b Joseph	10
Mr N B Dadiyar, run out	0
Mr G H Bhatvadekar, run out	5
Extras	21
Total	258

CEYLON.

1st Innings.

Mr A C Amath, b Baloo	0
Mr A T Pollocks, l-b-w, b Shivram	12
Mr J S Weinman, b Baloo	0
Mr O L De Saram, b Shivram	7
Mr E Weeriasuriya, c Divekar, b Shivram	15
Mr C E Perera, c Telang, b Shivram	46
Mr D Joseph, b Baloo	15
Mr W D Rozario, b Baloo	23
Mr D B Guneskere, c Divekar, b Shivram	0
Mr J C Heyzer, not out	16
Dr A Raffel, not out	20
Total for 9 wkts	158

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HINDU—1st Innings

	O	M	R	W
Mr De Saram	12	1	49	1
Mr Joseph	29	5	107	5
Mr Weeriasuriya	5	0	28	2
Mr Amath	7	0	18	0
Mr Guneskere	15	2	35	0

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day.

H E Lord Curzon Challenge Cup Race — Start at 3-3 p m

Names of Boats.	Time Allces M S	Entered by	Start at H M S
Sapphire	5 50	Capt R E Muter, R E, Mr R H H Hopkins	3 0 0
Melody	10 49	Mr J B K Macbeth	3 0 0
Turquoise	Scr	Mr F J Preston	3 0 0

Course No 13—From Committee vessel round north Karanja Buoy round south Karanja Buoy round Committee vessel leaving them to starboard round south Karanja Buoy thence round north Karanja Buoy leaving them to port and finishing at Committee vessel. Length of course 17 6 miles—time limit 7-15 p m

Handicap Race for Yachts —Start at time in hand

Names of Boats.	Time Allces M S	Entered by	Start at H M S
Eileen IV	Scr	Mr N N Wadia	3 50 0
Pixie	50 0	Mr H H Greaves	3 0 0
Janetta	45 0	Officers R E	3 5 0
Yellow Peril	60 0	Cap Inwelling	2 50 0
Estella	75 30	Mr Bobrt Carruthers	2 35 0
Mannikin	4 12	Officers R A	3 55 0

Special Course—From Committee Vessel round Bernacle Beacon, round B H W S B oy N E of Elephanta Island, round the Two Red Channel Buoys N and W N W of Butcher Island respectively, leaving all to port, thence round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to starboard and back to the Committee Vessel. Distance 16¼ miles.

Tomtit Class and Handicap Race for Boats of the Tomtit Class —Start at 3-59 p m

Names of Boats.	Time Allces M S	Entered by	Start at H M S
Tomtit	4 0	Dr F M Gibson	3 50 0
Mog	Scr	Mr J B Waddiwalla	3 50 0
Lapwing	4 0	Capt Goode, Capt R S J Gillespie R E	3 50 0
Midget	13 30	Officers R A	3 50 0
Clutha	8 35	J J Welch	3 52 0
Maud	14 30	Mr J E Nesbitt	3 50 0

Course No 20 Reversed—From Committee Vessel round N Karanja Buoy leaving it to port, round Butcher Beacon leaving it to port, round Red Channel Buoy N of Butcher Island, round Red Channel Buoy W N W of Butcher Island leaving both to port, round Tucker Beacon leaving it to starboard and thence to Committee Vessel.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Cotton Weavers Wages.

REMOVAL COTTON RETURNS.

TEA TASTERS DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The resumption of the conference between representatives of the employers and of the operatives with refrence to the application for an advance of 2 1-2 per cent in cotton weavers' wages seems to be anticipated with singularly little interest by those who are not immediately concerned. The reason is, doubtless, that a rupture is considered to be practically impossible. It is generally expected that the employers will be ready to make the concession, but that they will propose to defer its operation for several months. This, it is contended, would be only fair, because orders yet on hand have been taken upon calculations that did not involve the advance. On the other hand, the operatives may point out that the demand for the advance has only been in abeyance, and that manufacturers have had in the condition of their order-books and their margins a sufficient warning that the demand would be pressed. That at the present time normal manufacturers in normal conditions are doing remarkably well seems to be beyond dispute. It is not usual for the balance-sheets of manufacturers to be published, but it is human and excusable that success should be proclaimed. Warnings not to give the show away will hardly prevent manufacturers from exchanging notes with their friends, and the leakages from a gigantic secret tend to exaggeration. It is, indeed, against the interests of manufacturers to wrap up their concerns in the kind of profound mystery that is easily penetrated. It is good that now they should frankly acknowledge their prosperity, as many of them have done, and then when the tide turns assurances of depression will be the more readily accepted.

An interesting account of recent additions to the equipment of the American railways is given by the New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle," from which it appears that no fewer than 18,154 locomotives, 542,055 freight cars, and 8,650 passenger cars have been brought during the past four years from private builders in addition to the small numbers built by the companies at their own shops. The total value of these engines and vehicles is estimated at £177,000,000, and although it is calculated that the freight cars alone would make a train 3,500 miles long there was an actual shortage of rolling stock in the south-west last autumn. The depreciation and "scrapping" of old cars has no doubt been considerable, but there has also been a great increase of goods to be moved and the fact that locomotive and car builders are working on contracts that will carry them well into next year shows that the leeway has not yet been made up. One of the Eastern trunk lines alone has 25,000 freight cars on order. One explanation of these enormous orders is that the American railways are now going in for heavy steel cars of large capacity, and these are very severe on the lighter and fairer wooden cars, which cannot indeed be safely sandwiched between them. The steel car costs about £200, or £50 more than a wooden car of equal capacity, but it is so much stronger that cars entirely of steel, or with steel underframes, are rapidly becoming standard types on the principal railways.

Unlike other South American exchanges, the Chilian rate showed a heavy decline last year. Recovering to 16 1/2d. in the latter half of January, 1905 (as compared with the scaled-down par rate of 18d.), the quotation at the end of December was 14 1/16d. This year the rate has been not infrequently as low as 14d, though a recovery to 15d. has this week been announced. In 1904 the lowest quotation was 16 1/8d. The declining tendency is attributed to large imports of goods, which have necessitated increased foreign payments. All branches of the import trade of Chili were last year active. Other influences affecting the exchange rate were increased expenditure abroad in connection with the nitrate exports from Chili, investment in Argentine pasture lands by Chilian sheep-breeding companies, and large investments by Chilian capitalists in the securities of Peruvian silver mines and Bolivian tin mines. Moreover, the Chilian coasting steamship enterprises, such as the Compania Sudamericana de Vapores, spent large sums abroad in the purchase of new steamers. In this connection it is interesting to learn from New York that Chilian merchants recently decided to deposit gold to the amount of dols. 5,000,000 (say £1,000,000) in American banks as a fund to draw against in order to steady the Chilian exchange.

Messrs. Neill Brothers, of London, have issued a cotton circular which indicates that they have been prompt to take advantage of the recent tendencies which make for their way of thinking. They stress the point that the trade takings of American cotton are now 284,000 bales behind those of last year, against an excess over last year, of 146,000 bales two months ago. An actual consumption of even 11,500,000 bales could be met, they suggest, by drawing 750,000 bales from the big mill stocks of September 1 and 10,750,000 bales from the current season's supply without trenching on the visible supply on September 1, but, though "the question of the size of the old crop is still hotly disputed," Messrs. Neill have not lost faith in their own estimate of 11,000,000 bales. Nothing, however, is said of Mr. Henry Neills estimate of 11,500,000 bales Messrs. Neill say that with linters there can be no reasonable doubt that there will be at least a total of 10,800,000 bales "irrespective of the large quantity left over from 1904-5," and the Government estimates, which are severely criticised, are read as a substantial confirmation of their 11,000,000 bales estimate. With various interesting statistics Messrs. Neill present their useful table of supply and consumption of all kinds of cotton for each year from 1865-6 to 1904-5 and "a rough estimate for the season 1905-6, amounting to a supply of 13,200,000 bales against an estimated consumption of all sorts of cotton of 13,560,000 bales, of which we assume that 13,000,000 will be taken from the ports, &c., and 500,000 out of mill stocks.

Touching this matter of the demand and supply of cotton, it is curious to note the divergence of authorities. A recent number of the Baltimore "Manufacturers' Record" contains an article by Mr. Atwood Violet, of New York, who suggests that the maximum crop to except is 10,250,000 bales, while the spinners, according to the indications of their takings up to the time of his writing, should require 13,144,976 bales. The same number of the "Record", contains an article by Colonel Shepperson, who quotes Mr. Ellison's opinion that an American crop of 10,150,000 bales would prove sufficient for legitimate requirements, and estimates the consumption of American cotton during the season at 11,368,000 bales. The difference between the takings and the consumption is always a fruitful source of argument but it does seem that such disparities as are indicated by the figures quoted are excessive.

The wild speculation in Stock Exchange securities which seems to be epidemic in the United States just now, has a parallel in the domain of real estate. Mr. Henry Clews, in his financial letter dated New York, January 27, says that last year building permits to the value of dol528,000,000 were taken out in 26 American cities, compared with dol 375,000,000 in the year 1904. The climax to all periods of prosperity has been marked by just such a movement as we are now experiencing in real estate from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It naturally follows the exhaustion of other avenues of idvestment. Land values in New York have already risen to what seem extortionate prices, and it may become a serious question as to whether many business enterprises will be able to stand the test of reaction when loaded with the heavy rents which present high prices of real estate and the cost of buildings necessarily impose. Real estate in New York, moreover, is peculiarly liable to fluctuations in value by reason of the construction of new subways, bridges, river tunnels, and other lines of local travel, and the consequent shifting of business and residential centres.

INDIAN ARMY REFORM.

(Concluded from page 5.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

The last provision of Rule 6 ( ), has made with the object of enabling been the Secretary to submit his views to the Commander-in-Chief and thus obviating the necessity of a preference to the Governher-General, should such views be acceptable. The Financial Department have accepted Rule 11, paragraph (2) (E), as sufficient e.g., the member in charge of the Military Supply Department will be in precisely the same position as other members of the Governor-General's Council and the above procedure will apply only to the department. As at present advised I consider the Secretary should submit all cases to him, e.g., on account of their objection to the intended amalgamation of the Government of India's Secretariat with Army Headquarters Staff. Messrs. Arundel, Ibbetson, Richards and Hewett discent from these proposals. They consider it essential that if the Government's control of the army and its head is to be a reality, the functions of the Commander-in-Chief as the executive head of the Army should be kept quite distinct from his functions as a Member of Council having charge of the Army Department, and as such having power to pass orders in the name and authority of the Government of India, and moreover that agencies through which these two distinct functions are exercised should be kept apart. The position proposed for the Secretary in the Army Department is also objected to by them on the ground that instead of all business of the department in the ordinary course passing through his hands from the commencement, part of it will reach him only after orders have been prepared for signature, unless he especially calls for papers by the exercise of an invidious discretion, and it thus differs from the position of other Secretaries to the Government. In the absence of constitutional checks which the existence of local Governments provide in civil matter they attach great importance to the position of Army Secretary, inasmuch as the chief security for the effective control is his independence Lord Kitchener and Major-Generals Scott and Baker, on the other hand, are of opinion that the suggestions of the other members are not in accord with the Secretary of State's despatch and are not practical, and would cause a duplication of work which it was intended to abolish, and, moreover, would prove both costly and inefficient as a system of administration. They consider that the rules as amended completely safeguard the independance of the Army Secretary and the constitutional control over the Army of the Viceroy and the Council, and hope they will meet with your approval. The objections of the Members of Council above mentioned, who discent from my proposal as to the amalgamation of the Government of India Secretariat and the Army Headquarters Staff, are not acceptable to me, as I consider such amalgamation inherent in the organization proposed by the Secretary of State and necessary for its working. I cannot agree that I would have any injurious effect on the control of the Government of India over the army and its head, nor do I consider the comparison between the Army Department and Local Governments to be sound. The constitutional control of the Army by the Viceroy and Council is fully guaranteed by the independent position of the Army Secretary and his free access to the Viceroy. The views expressed by Lord Kitchener, Major-Generals Scott and Baker are altogether concurred in by me, but I am anxious that the opinions of all my colleagues should be placed before you.

The following is the despatch from the Secretary of State dated the 9th February:—I have considered in Council your Excellency's communication of the 23rd January and the new draft rules of business proposed by the Government of India in conformity with a request made by my predecessor in his despatch of the 31st May 1905 and repeated in his telegram of the 21st November. The policy set out in that despatch was designed to put an end to an alleged conflict between the Military Department of the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief as head of the army to do away with a troublesome and superfluous duplication of work and to concende to the Commander-in-Chief greater freedom of working. With these objects in view the Military Department was to be transformed into a branch of administration confined to contracts, ordnance, military stores, works, and the like. The Commander-in-Chief, on the other hand, was to be placed in charge of a newly designated Army Department which would be invested with all the duties and powers of which the old Military Department had been stripped, save those comprehended under the name of the military supply. Changes such as these it is manifest could easily be made to raise the largest questions of Military organization in India, such, for example, as were handled in the Commission of 1879 and on some other occasions. The scheme itself was inevitably open to many criticisms, both of principle and detail, and to these it was abundantly subjected from various quarters. Is not the combination, it was asked, the active duties of the executive command with the duties of the general military administration a burden too heavy for any one man, however capable and energetic, to support. Can the accidents of personality be overlooked and the difference between a Commander-in-Chief with special aptitude and predilection for training, discipline, manœuvres mobilization, and all the conduct of actual war, and a Commander-in-Chief of another type who excels and might perhaps have been expressly appointed because excelling in the sphere of office administration and preparation. How is one system to fit each of these two types. What, again, is to happen in this important sphere of office administration and organization if a member in charge of the Army Department in his other capacity of Commander-in-Chief is called away to duties in the field. Ought not the member in charge of Military Supply to be a civilian rather than a soldier. On the other hand is it indispensable that purely military proposals by the Commander-in-Chief should always be formally submitted. Criticism from other military experts provided always that the Governor-General in Council exercises actual and decisive control where any political or financial question, great or small, directly or indirectly, arises, and might not that control be more impaired by a possible concert between the two different Military authorities under the old system, and I understand that such cases have not been unknown than by a single military authority with unshared military responsibility such as is contemplated under the new scheme. These are some of the points that have been brought into view by the despatch of the 31st May 1905, and in the proceedings that followed it. Your Excellency is familiar with them all and it would be waste of time under our present circumstances for me to ask you to travel over the ground so well trodden. Into the great fundamental questions of military systems His Majesty's government do not consider that the occasion of this despatch calls upon them to enter. They have to deal with an actual emergency and to terminate a deadlock that, apart from a mischievous rise of temperature in discussion to a point considerably above normal, cannot become other than detrimental to the effective administration of the army itself. When your Excellency assumed the responsibilities of your great office last November and I became Secretary of State a few weeks later, it was no tabula rasa that we found a proposed scheme had been agreed upon in principle with whatever reluctance and qualification between the Secretary of State in Council and the Governor General in Council with the concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief last July. This compromise, among conflicting opinions as to the best way of meeting an admitted desirableness of some improvement and readjustment in the position of the Military Department His Majesty's Government do not think it wise to reopen, nor by a stroke of the pen to dismiss at the risk of an indefinite prolongation of fruitless and injurious controversy. On a survey of the practical circumstances of the case they are convinced that it would be altogether inexpedient to break off your Excellency's labours in working out the plan of last summer in accordance with the request addressed by my predecessor to the Governor-General of that day. Accordingly the task that your Excellency had undertaken proceeded. It is impossible not to recognize the care, fidelity and diligence with which these labours on a vexed and thorny question have been performed, and his Majesty's Government owe your Excellency their thanks for the full and candid narrative in which you have taken pains to record what has passed. The draft of the rules in your Excellency's language distributes the functions of the present Military Department between the proposed new Army Department and the Department of Military Supply, and it amalgamates the new Army Department with the Army Head quarters under the control of the Commander-in-Chief as Member of Council. You further explain in detail how effect is to be given to these objects and what provision is to be made for the constitutional control of the Army. The cardinal object of maintaining the constitutional responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief to the Governor-General in Council is to be secured by arranging that the Secretary in the Army Department shall have full knowledge of the business of the department at every stage from its initiation to completion, so as to be of Military Administration over which the Government of India exercises ultimate control. Your Excellency adds, however, the extremely important limitation that although under my proposals the position of the Secretary in the Army Department will differ somewhat from that of Secretaries in other Departments, I regard this as unavoidable, and in view of the many safeguards provided for him I consider his position as unassailable and in no way inferior to theirs. The Financial Department accept as sufficient for their requirements the draft rules affecting them, and the other arrangements for securing the complete financial control of the military expenditure. The member in charge of the department of Military Supply is to be in exactly the same position as any other Member of the Governor-General's Council. On the consideration of these changes your Excellency's Council found itself divided. Four members of the Council dissented from the proposed alterations, and your Excellency summarizes with marked clearness and good faith the line of their objections. The four dissentient members as, you state their views, object to the intended amalgamation of the Army Headquarters' staff with the Government of India's Secretariat. They hold strongly that if the control of Government over the army and its head is to be a reality, it is essential to keep the functions of the Commander-in-Chief as executive head of the army entirely distinct from his functions as Member of Council in charge of the Army Department and entitled in that capacity to pass orders in the name and with the authority of the Government of India. They insist that the agencies through which these two distinct class of function are respectively exercised should be kept separate. They object also to the position assigned to the Secretary in the Army Department which differs from that of all other Secretaries to Government, inasmuch as instead of the whole business of the Department passing through his hands from its inception and in ordinary course, much of it will reach him only after orders have been approved, unless by the exercise of an invidious discretion he specially calls for papers. They attach special importance to a strong position for the Army Secretary, since in the absence of the constitutional check provided in civil matters by the existance of local Governments with free access to the Viceroy, his independance is the main security for effective control. Such is your Excellency's report of the attitude of those members of Council who were unable to assent to the proposed plan. On the other hand the Commander-in-Chief, General Scott and Mr. Baker regard these suggestions of their colleagues as unpractical as re-introducing that duplication of work of which complaint was made, and as likely to set up a system of Administration at once inefficient and expensive. With those views Your Excellency agrees. The proposed changes I have now examined with close attention in the Council. The position of the Secretary of the Army Department is, as Your Excellency has always perceived, the pivot on which the discussion turns. Whether any rule that the wit of man could devise on paper would effectively secure the absolute independence of this representative of the Government of India in the Army Department and guarantee with certainty that the Governor-General could make sure of competent information and counsel enabling him to test proposals coming to him from the Army Department may be doubtful. But I am advised here unanimously and I consider that if the supremacy of the Civil Government is to be real and effectual, and if the Governor-General in Council is to be in a position to fulfil the duty cast upon him by the Statute of 1833 of "Superintending, directing and controlling" military affairs in India, then it is necessary that the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department should have status, powers, duties and responsibilities precisely similar to those of the Secretaries to the Government of India in the other department. The rules as drafted and forwardrd to me by Your Excellency would appear to effect a practical amalgamation between the new Army Department and the Headquarters staff. The Commander-in-Chief becomes necessarily the head of both, and Rule 3 (a) provides that papers and cases may be submitted to him direct by various members of Headquarters staff It might thus happen, I conceive, that a very important matter might be submitted to the Commander-in-Chief (as Member in charge of the Army Department) by the chief of the Staff and might be placed before the Governor-General in Council, although the Secretary of the Army Department would practically have had no opportunity of saying anything on the merits of the case. It would, as I understand, be quite impossible in any other department, in the Financial Department for instance, that a matter should be thus dealt with by the member in charge without passing through the hands of the Secretary. It appears to me that the Army Headquarters while continuing to perform, as heretofore, their duties as members of that staff, in all matters in the control of the Commander-in-Chief as such should, on the other hand, be departmental officers of the Army Department though without any of the powers of a Secretary. In their two separate and distinct capacities the members of the Headquarters Staff, that is to say, chief of the General Staff, should such an officer be created, the Quartermaster-General, the Adjutant-General, the Director of Ordnance, the Principal Medical Officer, and the Military Secretary will thus perform two separate and distinct functions,—one the function appertaining to their respective duties as members of the Headquarters Staff pure and simple, the other the function appertaining to their duties as officers of the Army Department. From this point of view it would be incorrect in fact, as it seems undesirable in principle to speak of the amalgamation of the Army Headquarters staff with the Government of India Secretariat for some purposes, and for those only the members of the Headquarters Staff will be brought within the Army Department. It follows from this that no member of the head-quarters staff when engaged on work in the Army Department should have any power to submit direct to the member-in-charge of the Army Department (that is to say, to the Commander-in-Chief) any case in that department or to issue in regard to such work in it, any order on behalf of the Government of India. Now in so far as the proposed rules do not keep the Army Department distinct from the Headquarters staff, and in so far as they put the Secretary of that department on a lower pedestal than the other Secretaries, they would depart from the intention of the scheme set forth in my predecessor's despatch of the 31st May 1905, and accepted, though reluctantly and subject to modifications, as I have already said, by Your Excellency's predecessor on the th July 1905. To that extent I regret that I am unable to approve them. Your Excellency's suggested draft rule 3 (a) should therefore, in my opinion, be omitted and the reference to in draft rule 3 should be a ruck out. These suggested alterations will necessitate the striking out of paragraph (4) of draft rule 6 (a) as unnecessary. I also suggest that after the words "Advisory Council" in draft rule 6 (a) the words "and of the Mobilisation Committee should be added, and paragraph (2) of that rule should be omitted. In draft rule 2 (2) (b) after the words Secretary of State the words in Council should be added. It further appears to me that the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Supply Department should be a member of the Mobilisation Committee, that the member in charge of the Military Supply Department should be a member of the Defence Committee, and that the Governor-General should have power to appoint for the time being to the Mobilisation Committee, the Defence Committee and the Advisory Council or to any or either of them such person as he may consider advisable. I assume that any member of the Mobilisatnon Committee may note uponany case before that Committee, and such note when made will from part of the case for the submission to the Governer General in Council. The object of these amendments is to make sure that all matters before they reach the Commander-in-Chief as member in charge of the Army Department shall have passed through the hands of the Secretary. I venture to hope that after considering the case I have now put it, Your Excellency will regard this as a vital element in any scheme which is to be at once workable and constitutional. in your other amendments I have only to express my concutrence.

With the entire freedom from personal prepossession anxious to avoid exaggerations, and strongly desiring to find myself in substantial accord with the Government of India, I have done my best to decide in Council the questions arising under the draft rules wholly upon their merits, I trust that the opinions expressed in this despatch will tend to compose a controversy too long outstanding and will safeguard the fundamental principal that the Government of India in all its branches, aspects and divisions, subject to the statutory powers of the Secretary of State, has been solemnly and deliberately confided by Parliament to the Governor-General in Council. Lord Lansdown in his speech in the House of Lords on August 2nd 1905 said of the plan devised by my predecessor for the reorganization of the Ministry administration in India that there is no finality in these things, and a moment may come when it will be necessary to reconsider some of the details. This remains true. In the meanwhile, as everybody will agree, far less depends upon the letter of the written rule important as the written rules undoubtedly must be than upon a spirit of harmonious operation in working them. That spirit I confidently anticipate Your Excellency will have the high good fortune to ecore.

NOTES FROM AURANGABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AURANGABAD, FEB. 24.

INCENDIARISM, which had been effectually stamped out from the station for the past two years, is again becoming rife in the Infantry Lines of the 95th Regiment. The night before last a certain fire took place in the house of a Subadar and almost simultaneously another in a separate quarter. Fortunately both the fires were discovered in time, so that they were extinguished before doing much damage, while the inmates, fortunately, escaped. The miscreants appear to have had a set purpose in view, for the fired room was used as a "baitakkhana" (reception room), the only door of which was found chained from the outside.

A gymkhana has been held at the local Cavalry parade ground every year, but owing to the prevalence of plague for some time past all amusements were postponed for the time being in the hope that better times would eventually prevail. This hope of the planters seekers appears to have been justified, for there was a very successful function held on these grounds the other day. The affair passed off very pleasantly, whilst the happy prize winners were warned to keep themselves well in hand, lest their laurels should be wrested from them in the not distant future. The band of the 95th Infantry was in attendance and played while the contests were in progress.

In addition to the annual fair at Roza, a great jatra was held at Ellora, to enable the Hindus to purify themselves in the large cistern of Mahadeo there. Owing to the absence of any epidemic disease in the district, the attendance was unusually large, comprising, as it did, thousands of pilgrims from Khandesh, Bombay, Poona and several large centres in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions. The affair lasted for two days and broke up quite pleasantly without any disturbance taking place.

As the regiments quartered here are at present undergoing a War Test Training preparatory to the coming Annual Inspection, about 60 mules and 6 Army Transport carts have been sent down here from the Ahmednager Brigade under a trained non-com. to assist in the current manœuvres. They will most probably remain here till the usual Inspection is over.

THE REHATSEK BEQUEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I believe the public are aware that the late Prof. Edward Rehatsek has left behind him Rs. 33,000 in Government Promissory Notes for the benefit of students undergoing Primary Tuition. As laid down in the will of the deceased gentleman, I distribute every year the income of the said sum in money prizes. After defraying certain costs for the maintenance of the fund, I was able to distribute Rs. 1,225 in all from last year's income as follows:—

	Rs
Schools under the Joint Schools Committee ...	300
Anjuman-e-Islam Schools ...	200
Students L. & S. Society's Schools ... (Through Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare.)	150
Indo-British Institution ...	100
Mission Girls' Schools (through Rev. R. Strachan) ...	100
Sir C. J. Readymoney School ... (Through Mr. Covarji J. Readymoney)	100
Miss Millard's School for the Blind (35)	
Wesleyan Schools (Rev. Rider Smith (40) ... (Through Mr. James McDonald.)	75
Madhavrao Hokde Free School... (Through Dr. M. G. Deshmukh)	75
Dadabhoy N. Poor Boys' Seminary... (Through Mr. N. G. Welinkar)	75
Prabhu Seminary ... (Through Mr. Ramdat V. Desai).	50
Total Rs.	1,225

My thanks are due to the various gentlemen who have kindly helped me by giving their advice in the selection of the schools to be helped.

One word more. I may here say that the income is to be distributed solely in monetary prizes to deserving students undergoing Primary Tuition and not for any other purpose. I trust this fact will be borne in mind when applications are sent to me for help from the said Fund.—Yours, etc.,

N. V. MANDLIK,
Executor, Rehatsek Bequest.

THE CITY MORTALITY

THE Municipal Office return for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	5	5	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri...	8	6	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	10	11	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	1	1	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	9	9	41
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli ...	1	1	11
Water Division ...	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown Hospitals ...	0	5	25
Total ...	34	38	165
Total plague deaths to date ...	305.4	90	22,630,754
Same date last year ...	145	122	261

INDIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

By the kind permission of Mr. Narotamdas Morarji Goculdas, a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association was held yesterday at 'Shanti Bhavan," his residence at Pedder Road. There was considerable muster of European and native ladies and Gentlemen. The gathering was honoured by the presence of H. E. the Governor, who, on his arrival was received by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna.

Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patell, Nawabzada Nasrullakhan, and Mr. J. A. D. Mc Bain, honorary secretaries. Among the gentlemen present were: the Right Rev. Dr. Pym, Bishop of Bombay; the Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton; the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie; the Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Mr. D. Sheppard, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Daji A. Khare, Mr. H. O. Quinn, the Rev. Dr. J. E. Abbott, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Coatlogan, the Rev. W. G. Robertson, the Rev. R. MacOmish, Mr. Narotamdas Morarji Goculdas, Mr. Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas, Mr. Cowaji Jehangir Cowasji, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, Mr. Tribhovandas M. Natoobhoy, Mr. Kalabhoy Lalloobhai Rao Bahadur N. G. Nadkarni, Mr. Abdul Razak Curtas, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. Row, Dr N N. Katrak, Mr Limji N Banaji and many others.

As a part of the evening's programme it was arranged to distribute prizes in connection with a scheme organised by the Association to encourage original composition in English and Vernacular and elocution.

H. E. the Governor presided.

Mr. Indrajit Kalabhai, Managing honorary secretary, submitted the report of the executive committee of the Association, which showed that the scheme of rizes for composition and elocution took practical shape in consequence of a donation of Rs. 220 offered by a life member. The first scheme was successfully carried out in 1904, and this their second venture had met with a ready response from many philanthropic ladies and gentleman. With a view to give special encouragement to the cause of female education amongst the Mahomedans two special prizes of the value of Rs. 15 each were given in the names respectively of the late Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Dr. J. Pollen by the same life member, and a third one of the value of Rs. 20, by the Association. But it was to be regretted that not a single essay was received. The Committee invited further contributions for the scheme as they were convinced that it would serve to give a much needed stimulus to the practice of writing original composition both in vernacular and in English, which, it was to be feared, was very perfunctorily cultivated especially in this Presidency It was hoped that the scheme would also serve to give an impetus to female education in the Presidency specially in the case of young girls, who had been prematurely withdrawn from schools, and of native school mistresses, who at present had hardly any incentive to pursue their studies beyond the dull monotony of schoolwork. The committee invited in all 31 gentlemen of recognised educational qualifications to examine the essays. The total number of essays received was 79, of which 29 were in English, 18 in Marathi, and 35 in Gujarati. The essays were received not only from the out-of-the-way places in the Presidency, but also from places outside it, such as Madras Karachi &c. The competitors belonged to almost all the castes and communities in the Presidency including even backward classes. Again not only unmarried girls, but also married Hindu ladies, and even Hindu widows joined in the competition.

His Excellency having given away the prizes, Miss Shantibai Harlekar, one of the prize-winners, in a short speech thanked his Excellency and the Association for having started the prize-scheme, which, she said, would be the means of giving an impetus to female education in this Presidency.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan moved a hearty vote of thanks to his Excellency for distributing the prizes.

The vote was carried with acclamation.

His Excellency said: I thank you, Dr. Mackichan, for the kind words in which you referred to me: and I may add that I fully appreciate the eloquent words spoken by Miss Shantibai. I thank her very much indeed for the manner in which she tendered on behalf of herself and other recipients of prizes, her gratitude to me as patron of the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association and to the Association I am very pleased indeed to be present here on this occasion and to take a small part in this interesting function. I congratulate those who were fortunate enough to win the prizes, and I am sure from the speech which we have heard that this branch of the Society does good by encouraging literature in its various forms, and particularly by giving impetus to those who desire to acquire proficiency in speaking English. I am glad to think that this branch, which, I understand, is also the main branch and which is established particularly by the members of the male sex, is so generous in its views and allows prizes to be also acquired by members of the female sex and does not keep to itself the various contributions which are given to it. I have not had the time to be present at the various meetings of this Association, but judging from the very fair concourse of people that have assembled here, I am glad to think that it has considerable vitality in Bombay. (Applause). I hope and trust it will continue to attain success in its efforts to bring together members of different nationalities, particularly those of this Empire and we who are Europeans, and in that may bring, about a better understanding among them in the different views of life. (Applause). I again thank you for the kind way in which you received the vote of thanks. (Applause).

The company dispersed after partaking of light refreshments.

THE BOMBAY DUST NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The dust nuisance, about which you have been pleased to devote your full three-quarters of a column on Saturday last, has been a subject of annoyance, mischief and complaints for the last several years. You are quite right, Sir, when you say "the Municipal authorities of Bombay have spent much time and money in attempts to reduce the dust," &c. And your apprehension is only very reasonable that "in proportion as motor-cars increase in number, the dust nuisance will certainly grow in more than due proportion." In view of the fact that "the dust is very unwholesome matter full of fragments of decaying materials," &c., and for other reasons, this nuisance ought to be remedied so far as may be. In several European cities we see wooden roads that do not require, except hard rains, any earth or other materials such as we use in Bombay that get easily crushed into fine dust even by an ordinary traffic usage, and rise into clouds at the least stirring by the wind, by the passing on of motor-cars and by the municipal sweepers. I think it is high time, Sir, to seriously make a beginning, even so much as for experiment, of a wooden road or roads in Bombay. The fact that we have most generally rubber-tyred carriages in Bombay might be taken as a point highly favourable for making our roads of wood. Though wood so used might get bad impressions from iron tyres, it would hardly ever yield to any pressure from rubber-tyres. The roads that are generally used by the pack carts are only a comparatively few ones. But even these, if made of wood, a full hearted and thorough experiment might perhaps show to be durable and serviceable. Wooden roads would not only not have dust clouds, but would require very little of watering, would present level surface, would permit of joltless driving, would not require to be costly to be dug up, remetalled, filled with debris and earth, and rolled down by heavy, costly, coal-consuming rollers. Wooden roads would thus save us from annoyance and discomfort, from risks to our health and would at the same time save us the constant recurring charges just mentioned. The only thing said against wooden roads is the initial heavy expense. But at the same time if it is thought that, everything considered, wooden roads would be ultimately really advantageous and perhaps cheaper in the long run. Could it ever be unreasonable, Sir, to urge the great desirability or necessity of early making an experiment of wooden roads in Bombay? I beg to suggest also that every bit of argument and reporting official or otherwise in this respect might be fully and freely given out to the public so that the subject of such great importance may be satisfactorily well sifted. In connection with this subject I have some more suggestions to make with due respect, but I think it would be much better to wait till things develop in a measure.—Yours, etc.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

February 26th.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The grievous shadow which has overcast the life of Sir Edward Grey has evoked one of those universal demonstrations of sympathy which show how little beneath the surface party rancour penetrates. Unhappily the occasion for sorrow such as this has not seldom been in evidence in the careers of our public men. Lord Salisbury was left a widower while occupying the position of Premier as well as that to which Sir Edward Grey has been called. Lady Rosebery died two years before Lord Rosbery entered upon his second term at the Foreign Office. The late Lord Granville was left a widower while Lord President of the Council, but had been happily remarried some five years becoming Foreign Minister. Mr. Asquith was a widower when he was given the seals of the Home Office, while Mr. Chamberlain had twice been a widower before he entered the Board of Trade. The late Premier is a bachelor; the wife of the present Prime Minister is an invalid. The marriage of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs was annulled twelve years ago; the Under-Secretary for the Colonies is a bachelor.

That Signor Caruso, having business at an American bank, should be compelled to sing to establish his identity, is but natural. All great singers do that is to the vocalist's counterpart of the loss of priceless jewels to which every aspiring actress is inevitably condemned. It is a mercy that the banks do not require professional demonstration from the Krupps or the Armstrongs, for there would be rare catching of larks. But as to guns of smaller calibre, proof of the identity of their maker has before now been wanted and supplied. Sir Hiram Maxim was the victim. He wished to discharge an hotel bill by means of a cheque, and some foolish cashier doubted that he was himself. Sir Hiram remembered that on the beach outside was an automatic bioscope, and in into this he persuaded the doubter to look. In the machine was a portrait of the inventor gaily firing his gun hundreds of shots per minute. That settled the difficulty.

Many members of the new Parliament are anxious to see more powers delegated to local authorities. The manner in which such authorities discharge some of their duties is certainly not encouraging to Mr. Morgan's suggestion. The rules as to the carrying of lights upon vehicles in the country after dark are chaotic. In the course of a twenty-miles ride in one county one may pass through half a dozen townships of which half demand lights upon vehicles and half do not. An action has just been tried in a Northumberland court showing how foolishly the regulations are drawn. In the case of a collision between a motor-car and a horsed conveyance the mechanically propelled vehicle is certain to be blamed, though it carry lamps and the other have none. Country county councillors have a horror of lamps upon their own carts; they frighten the horses, the statement is. The risk of a man's broken neck is less considered than the difficulty of schooling a young horse to the unaccustomed flicker of an oil lamp.

There is more than meets the eye in the paragraph which has been called over from America telling of the sensational raid upon a train by Yaqui India Indians. Remote from the gaze of the busy world, a little comedy of kingship and its result is there to reward. The Yaquis are a tribe of Mexican Indians in whom the old fighting spirit is not yet dead. That spirit brought them six years ago into conflict with Mexican troops, by whom Tebiate, their hereditary chieftain, was slain. For nearly three years they had no new ruler. Then rose Temberide, a Yaqui of power and declared that he would be king. Without troubling to get any formal ratification of his act he annexed all the territory in his neighbourhood, adorned himself with a crown of leather and feather appointed chamberlains and ministers and councellors, and ruled.

All this time the Mexican Government remained in ignorance of the fact that a new king had arisen, and the Great Powers were so unfortunate as not to receive his Ambassadors at their Courts. The existence of the new king was made public in rather an inauspicious manner. Two gentlemen from Guaymas engaged in survey work were pounced upon by the myrmidons of the Yaqui king. He took a fancy to their garments and that he might possess himself of them decided that they should die. To this amiable intention it proved inconvenient to give effect, so King Temberide had them soundly beaten and discharged, sans raiment. Then the Mexican Government heard for the first time of the king, sent out troops repel him in and all his Court, and sentenced the lot to two years imprisonment. King Temberide has not long been out of gaol but it is who will have been at the back of this daring hold-up of a train of which the paragraph tells.

In the family of Lady Mary Hamilton, the bride-to-be of the Marquess of Graham, are possessions fair and strange. The strangest of all are at Hamilton Palace, where in the grounds is that the wonderful mausoleum which the last Duke of the Hamilton built. He built it for the repose of himself, his son, his grandson and his nine predecessors. It was a mighty undertaking and costly, for he spared neither effort nor wealth. This Scottish Cheops lived like his Egyptian prototype, to see his work completed. Then he led his friends to the place of sepulture, and showed them the glories of his work. It was not so considerable as the Pyramid of its estern forerunner, but it was still elegant and striking enough to outdistance anything else created by the hands of man for such purposes in modern times. And as with pride he viewed his work. What a grand sight it will be? he proudly said; what grand sight when twelve Dukes of Hamilton rise together at the Resurrection.

Perhaps the time will come when all motor-novels and plays will read as old photographs look. You wonder why women were taken in hats that go out of date, and why men were pictured in trousers that have suffered a change. A mere head would have lived for ever. So these dramas written around a craze—even though that craze may live—will in time seem ridiculously out of date and, people will wonder why the playwrights harped so incessantly on one feature. This is presuming that the plays live—which is, of course a somewhat unwarrantable presumption.—Alan Wall in the New York American.

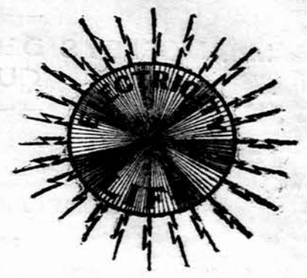
The trouble with most young men is that they do not learn anything thoroughly and are apt to do the work committed to them in a careless manner, forgetting that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, they become mere drones and rely upon chance to bring them success. The business world is full of just such young men, content in simply putting in their time somehow and drawing their salaries; making no effort whatever to increase their efficiency and there by enhance their own as well as their employer's interest.—The late Marshall Field in the New York World.

A Superlative thing in more ways than one is the American crowd. It will gather more quickly and for less cause than a crowd in any other part of the world. Once gathered it can be handled with greater ease. When the time to disperse comes—the close of the speech, the last number on the band concert programme, the end of the interest in an accident—it can dissolve itself more rapidly than any gathering of similar size in any other civilised country.—New York Tribune.

It seems that ugliness in dress and personal appearance is the prerogative of men. While the duty of making themselves look nice is preached to women as a gospel, men are allowed to array themselves in the baldest ugliness without a hint of reproach. When hair fails them they can exhibit shiny unadorned pates with perfect propriety, while the women who are in the same plight are obliged to don a snowy cap to hide the defect of nature. Women again, are obliged, when they go to balls to put on a delicate raiment suitable to the occasion. But men may go in funereal hues and unbendings lines that have no relation to the necessities of the case at all. Where beautiful forms only are appropriate men may walk about arrayed like cockroaches with unabashed irreverence.—M. E. Robinson in The Dress Review.

It has been stated that forms of political mania are more apt to show themselves in the rich and the educated than in the poor and illiterate. The reason for the ultra-delicacy on the part of refined persons is not far to seek. The poor work themselves into a state of political intoxication for the time being only. The rage is sudden and violent, but it is quickly dispelled and cured by the force of manual labour. The well-to-do classes have no such salubrious outlet.—"The Gentlewoman."

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY!



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GYA :
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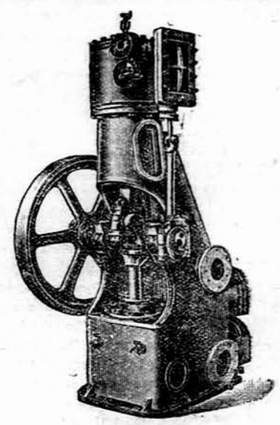

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

If, as suggested by Professor George Darwin, and others, the presence of radium in the sun has compensated for the loss of heat by radiation, so that the life of that luminary may be supposed to have been vastly longer than hitherto thought possible, there the radium in the earth must, in like manner, have prolonged the time of its cooling. This is pointed out by Mr. T. Mellard Reade in an interesting note in the Geological Magazine for the present month. If the sun's heat is kept up by the presence of radio active materials, says Mr. Reade, the same must follow with regard to the earth. And the rate of cooling of the earth will be slower in proportion to the amount of heat given out by these radio-active materials.

If the heat thus generated equalled that lost by radiation the earth would remain at the same average temperature. Thus there would be no radial contraction, since this shrinkage is the result of cooling. And even if the radio-generated heat were not sufficient to compensate the total loss by radiation it would still lessen the amount of contraction due to this escape of heat.

Now it has been shown both by Mr. Mellard Reade and the Rev. Osmund Fisher that the radial contraction of the earth due to cooling, apart from any such compensating influence, is insufficient to account for the elevation of mountain ranges and other earth movements. Hence the presence of radio-active substances in the earth and their retarding influence on its cooling are thought to be a fatal blow to the prevalent theory that such movements are due to contraction of the earth's crust, the result of secular cooling. Mr. Reade claims that facts rather support his own views, that the forces which raise mountains and continents reside in the earth itself, which is not merely an inert mass cooling in space.

It is interesting to find that radium, which was first discovered in the analysis of pitchblende, a somewhat rare and insignificant specimen of the geological cabinet, should thus be lending itself to the solution of one of the most important and difficult of geological problems. Hitherto, however, it must be remembered, it has not been shown that the emanations of radio-active substances are normally changed into heat rays. And if they are not in some way thus changed they cannot be supposed to have retarded the cooling of the earth, or to have prolonged the life of the sun.

The wonderful homing instinct which has led to the employment of pigeons as letter carriers is shared by many other birds. In the South Sea Islands, according to a writer in the Victorian Naturalist, frigate-birds are used in a similar way. If caught young they will returned to the place where they were reared, and will even alight on the very perch on which they were accustomed to be fed. They are sent, therefore, to the various islands with which communication is desired. Set free, with the message attached, the frigate-birds quickly returned to their homes.

This homing instinct seems almost more wonderful when displayed by more minute fliers, such as bees and wasps. J. H. Fabre in his fascinating Souvenirs Entomologiques, gives some remarkable examples of this faculty of finding their way (home in the case of the solitary wasp). He took nine females of a species of cerceris from the spot where they had their burrows. These were conveyed in a dark box to a town about two miles off. Next morning each was marked with a double white spot on the thorax, and they were then set free in the middle of the street. Their surroundings must thus have been utterly strange to them. They all rose vertically so as to get free of the houses as quickly as possible, and then turned their flight south—the direction in which lay they burrows. Next morning, on visiting the burrows, Fabre fround five of these marked wasps actively at work as if nothing unusual had happened.

The same great naturalist tried similar experiments with the Mason bee, and found that it possessed an equally marvellous power of finding its way home. In one experiment two of these bees were carried a distance of about 2 1-2 miles from their nest, marked and set free. They were released in the evening, and the next morning one of them was seen to arrive back at the nest. It had stopped to gather pollen on the way and brought a load of it to the nest. In another experiment five bees were carried to the same distance, marked and set free. Three of them were found back at their nests the next day.

A solitary wasp, a species of "Bembex," shows an equally remarkable instinct in finding its nest, though it is not here a question of returning from a distance. The observation is due to the same distinguished French naturalist. This species makes its burrow in firmish soil, which is covered with loose sand. When the wasp leaves her burrow, the keenest eye fails to detect the least difference in the spot from which she emerged. The real entrance is below the layer of loose sand. Yet on her return she lights on the exact spot without hesitation, and pushing aside the loose sand with her head enters the tunnel.

Fabre put the topographical instinct of a Bembex to a severe test. During her absence he placed a large flat stone over the entrance. On her return the insect alighted on the stone just above the burrow, and tried to dig through it. Finding this impossible, she went beneath the stone and found the entrance. During another absence the entrance was covered with a patch of dung. The insect returned, settled on the dung just above the entrance, and dug through it without hesitation.

The fragility of the tail in certain lizards, and the ease with which this appendage breaks off when seized is often a means of escape for the animal. A curious habit of the Diamond-tailed Gecko seems connected with this strange means of protection. This species is liable to be preyed on by hawks which swoop down upon it. So it sits on the rock head downward and tail in the air. The hawk sweeps down and seizes what it takes to be the head, but is really the tail. The brittle tail snaps off and the Gecko wriggles away, not much the worse, to grow another.

A correspondent calls attention to a curious case of lead poisoning, due to the leakage from an electric main into the water supply of a cottage. Pure soft water containing oxygen dissolves a certain amount of lead, and hence it is unsafe to store such water in leaden cisterns, or to convey it by lead pipes. With ordinary spring water, however, which always possesses a certain amount of hardness, there is not this danger. The calcium sulphate in such water causes a deposit of insoluble lead sulphate on the pipe or cistern which is thus protected against further action. Hence lead pipes can be safely used for an ordinary water supply. A current of electricity, however, in this case with a pressure of 1·8 volts, passing through the water alters the chemical conditions, and enables the water to take up an appreciable quantity of lead.

The same correspondent notes the interesting fact that on January 11, the lighthouse on Portland Bill began to flash the letter B on the Morse code (— . . .) at intervals for 15 seconds. This method of flashing the Morse code has recently been rendered familiar to many by the enterprise of a daily paper in thus recording the results of the General Election. It suggests a system which might with advantage be adopted for all the lighthouses and lightships of our coasts. Each one might flash out in dots and dashes its name in full or abbreviated.

The author of the latest contribution to the subject concern research is Dr. John Beard, Lecturer in Comparative Embryology in the University of Edinburgh. His concord is with the development of the animal body and its method of reproduction—a subject to which he has devoted his entire energies for a period not far short of two decades. Even two or three years ago, however, it became evident to him, in his study of germ cells, that his work had a bearing upon the problem of cancer. He finds the most positive microscopic evidence, in the case for instance, of the fish, of the existence of aberrant germ-cells in all parts of the body. Each of these may, he says, under unknown conditions, give rise to a cancer, which is thus essentially an asexual structure. Dr. Beard further declares that even in the development of man himself there is a brief but not insignificant stage, during which an asexual structure is produced. In other words, there has not been entirely suppressed, even in man, that "alternation of generations" (alternately sexual and asexual) which is familiar in so many of the lower animals: and plants. It therefore seemed evident to Dr Beard that he must discover, if possible, the cause which leads to the arrest of development of the asexual structure—nay, more, to its destruction and complete absorption and disappearance. If a malignant tumour be but another asexual structure, it must surely be controllable by whatever cause controls the normally produced asexual structure. Dr. Beard was able not only to ask but to answer this question A little more than a year ago he showed, in the case of the fish, that the arrest of development of the asexual stage and the disappearance of the asexual structure coincide with the commencent of the activities of a digestive organ called the pancreas (or sweetbread).

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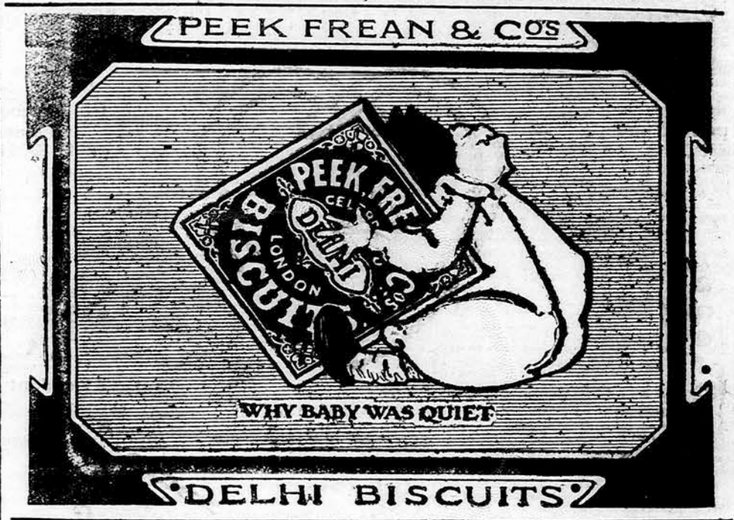

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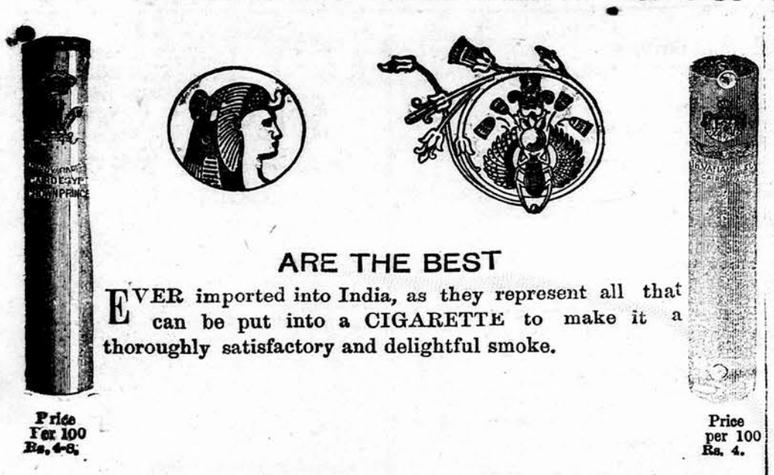

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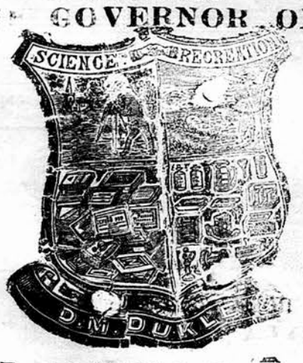

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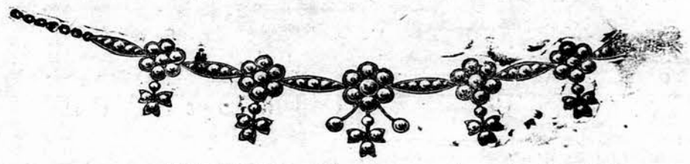

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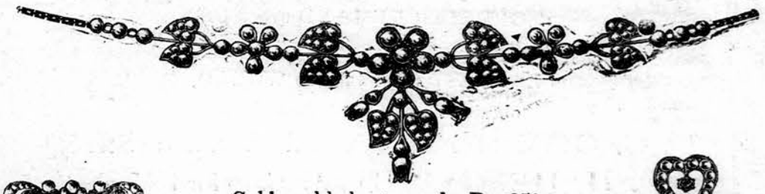

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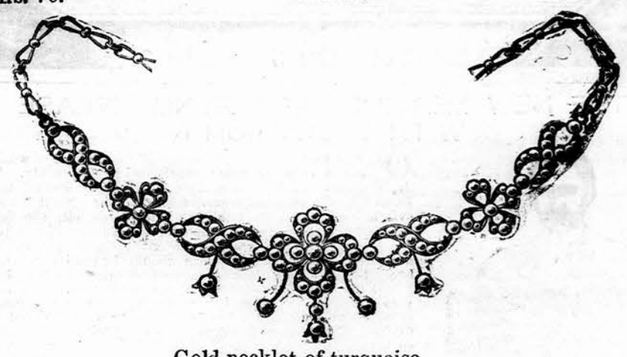

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